

NEW OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
Venereal Disease,
With the True way
Of Curing the same.

The Third Edition, Corrected and En-
larged throughout the whole Work.

To which is also added,
Four new Chapters, *viz.* I. Of Mercury, or
Quick-silver. II. The Jesuits Bark. III. Of
Opium. IV. Of Steel. *P*

By CHARLES PETER, Chyrurgeon.

Non nobis nati Sumus.

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TO THE
READER.

TIS every Man's duty to do good and to communicate; the insuing Discourse, will prove I am willing to do both. In my Youth my inclinations led me to Chyrurgery, in which I took so great delight, that I never thought my self so happy, as when I was a Spectator of some or other Chyrurgical Operation; in pursuance of what I so much delighted in, I was put Apprentice to an Eminent Chyrurgion, then Master of Anatomy, by reason of which, I was always present at Dissections, both publick and private, at which tis hard for me to say, whether I took more pains or pleasure. Having thus laid a Foundation in order to attaining the Art of Chyrurgery, and having several years

To the Reader.

seen many very good Manual Operations performed in and about the City of London and elsewhere, I was sent in Company of several eminent Chyrurgions to dress the wounded Men in the Hospitals of Harwich and Ipswich, where I took much pains, during the time of the War between us and the Dutch, Anno 1665. Returning to London, I found the Plague soon grew to a great height. I stayed in Town, and had much Business, and great Success in curing of it. The Fire of London happening soon after, and my Apprentiship being expired, I applied myself to my Study, reading the best Authors I could meet with; I likewise indeavour'd to read Men as well as Books, and therefore sought out the most Ingenious Practicers of Physick, and Chyrurgery, with whom I daily convers'd, making Observations constantly of my own, and other Mens Practice. I ever had (since I first fancied the Art of Medicine) an earnest desire to attain the true and full
Know-

To the Reader.

Knowledge of the Venereal Disease. I have by the Dissecting of many Bodies observed the Nature and Variety of the Distemper, and have been most curious in taking notice of the Accidents that many times attend the Disease; the different Operations that I have observed in Medicines, made me first take the trouble, and be at the charge of Preparing several, and the Profit, besides my own Satisfaction, hath made me to continue my Labours; and 'tis well known with how great Care and Pains I have attain'd the Knowledge of Preparing such excellent Medicines as my Anti-Venereal Pill, Balsamick Powders, &c. I have spar'd no charge to bring that excellent Pill to the perfection 'tis now in, nor have I been less Laborious in ordering and preparing my several sorts of Bathes, which are so great a Limb of the Body of Medicine, that I aver I have done more in the Venereal Disease in one Week by the help of them, than possibly could have been done without

To the Reader.

them in a Month; nor have my Observations on it been confin'd to a Domestick Practice, or to this Town alone, I have seen it rage in Armies and Navies, where it has been complicated with other Diseases, and has often made wounded Men much more difficult to Cure; I have found the Variety of the Disease in different Countries, and have Cur'd several in the moist Air of Holland, and in the purest Air of Flanders, and I think no Man (in this way) has been more Laborious than my self. The following Discourse I'm sure contains most certain Truths; if thou dost question any thing therein, I shall be willing to satisfie thee.

From my House in St. Martin's Lane near Long Acre, where I have liv'd Thirty odd Years.

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New Observations
O N T H E
Venereal Disease.

C H A P. I.

*The Original of the Lues Venerea, and
several Names of it.*

COncerning the beginning of this Disease, Authors differ. I find it hath had variety of Names in several times and places, but my opinion of it is, 'tis very Antient, and may challenge almost as much Antiquity, as the Sin of Uncleanness; for the Names of it, I will set down but these few; The *Italians* call it, *Morbus Gallicus*; the *French* call it, *Scabies Hispanica*, and *Morbus Italicus*: in *Spain* they call it, *Morbus Neapolitanus*;
B. in

*The French
Pox.*

in *England* we call it, *Morbus Gallicus*, and *Lues Venerea*. By the last Name I intend to treat of it.

CH A P. II.

The Causee of the Lues Venerea, and the several ways of receiving the infection.

THE Causes of this Distemper are many, the chief is an impure touch, or contagion, especially in Copulation; a Man receiving an infectious Vapour, or contagious Matter into the

* *Passage of
the Yard.*

† *Head of the
Yard.*

‖ *Foreskin.*

happens only the

Person, left in her some small time before,

* *Yard.*

* *Urethra*, (as well before the ejection of the Seed, as after)

or into the Pores of the

† *Glans* or ‖ *Prepuce*; the Woman having either a *Gonorrhæa*, or an *Ulcer*, or per-

haps only the foul Seed of some Infected

Person, left in her some small time before,

which being there lodg'd, may be drawn in by the Pores of the extended * *Pe-*

nis.

So

So that 'tis possible for a Man to get this Disease by a Woman that was never infected her self, for the Oleaginous Moisture that is ever in Women, doth many times defend them from being Infected, and the Parts being not so strait, nor yet so hot, the Venome is not so Nourished and Fomented, as 'tis in men; moreover the admirable cunning that Women of the Town use, is not a little to be observed. Give me leave here to confute the common received Opinion, which is, that if a man do not eject he can get no hurt, I know many are of this Opinion but 'tis without reason, I can prove the contrary by hundreds of Observations, let any man consider the structure and nature of the Part, which when erected will attract, the only way to prevent it is to keep out of the place of Danger, some ridiculous Fellows pretends to give Preventives, and they are as silly that take them; a man may as well assert that Fire will not burn, nor Water wet, nor a Whore be false as to pretend to any Preservative.

The Disease may likewise be got in Copulation with a person who hath neither Ulcer nor Gonorrhœa, nor yet the aforesaid accident, nor any thing of the Distemper visible, but may nevertheless be through-
 B 2
 ly his

ly infected with the Pox; and though the secret parts may have no visible Symptom, yet such venomous Salts may be emitted, as may easily give the Disease; and this is one of the worst sort of Poxes, and is generally in the whole Mass of Blood before 'tis observed, nor will it be cured so easily as the other sorts that appear sooner.

'Tis not impossible for this Disease to be got by Kissing, especially if either Party have an Ulcer in the Throat, or Ulceration in the Mouth, from which a slimy Juice proceeding, and the Lips being moisten'd thereby, may very easily infect the other; the common Lascivious way of Kissing doth much promote this way of Infecting.

Children are very subject to be infected this way, for the pores of their Skin being open, and apt to attract, they are soon injured by an unwholsome Kiss, and they being once infected are hard to cure.

A Man who had a large Ulcer in his Throat, came to me for help (by God's blessing I cured him) his Wife lying in Child-bed at the same time, and her Breasts being sore, I was called to give my Advice. I found her in a Fever, and her Nipples Ulcerated. I call'd for her Child, whom I found infected with an Ulcer in her Mouth,

Mouth, upon which I declared them both to have the Pox. I will not pretend to determine whether the Woman was infected before her Delivery, and so the Child brought into the World with the Distemper, or whether the Father did, by Kissing, infect the Child, and so the Malignity was convey'd to the Mother through the porous Body of the Nipples; but to make good my assertion, pray observe the event.

A Neighbour, who was a Nurse, coming to visit the Woman whose Breasts were sore, and hearing her complain of the tenderness of her Nipples, she took up the infected Child, Kissed it, and gave it her Breast (she being ignorant of the Distemper) the Child sucked of her, and infected her, insomuch that her Lips and Breasts brake out with Ulcerous sores; moreover, a Girl about 8 years old, that liv'd in the House, and used to Kiss and play with the Child, was by it infected.

I know some People will cavil at this, and say they have Kissed pocky People and got no hurt, which may be, but I well know this Accident happens too often, though it comes not within the knowledge of every one.

* *Giving
suck.*

This Disease is very often got by **Lactation*; therefore I do advise those that put out their Children to

Nurse, to be wary in chusing of Nurses, and in like manner Nurses ought to be careful, what and whose Children they take, for the Disease is very often communicated from Nurses to Children, and as often received by Nurses from them, for a very small matter is able to infect either, and many Families have been undone by receiving the venome this way. I could give many Examples of this nature, but let this one suffice; a Woman well dress'd came to a Tradesmans house and took a Lodging, behaving her self very civilly, but on a sudden (to the great surprize of the People) she falls in labour and is delivered; humanity had taught the Woman of the house to assist the Child-bed Woman, who being destitute of a wet Nurse, her Child being froward, is taken up by the good Woman and Suckled, the Child soon after dies, and the Mother leaves her Lodging; but leaves cause to be ever remembred in the Family, for the Mistress of the house breaks out with strange Scabs, for which she runs from *Doctor* to *Doctor*, is Physicked by all, but none hits the Disease; the Scabs go off,

off, but a violent pain in the Head follows, and divers other Symptoms; she is at last brought to me, I declared positively it was the foul Disease; she would not believe me, declaring her innocency and reputation; but I soon told her, my business was only to cure, and not to inquire how she came by it; in a word, she was forced to submit to a * *Salivation*, * *Flux*. before she could be well.

'Tis not to be imagined how many men and women, as well as Children are destroyed in a year by this Disease, though in the weekly Bills it passes for Fevers, Consumptions, Gripping of the Guts, Worms, Rickets, &c. 'Tis dangerous to sweat in a Bed with one that hath the Pox, and young People are often infected this way, but I pray mistake me not, for many will say they have layn with those that have had it, and yet they never got any hurt; which may be, for some Constitutions are so hardy that they will not be easily infected, but any man of Sence must believe, that not only the sweat of pocky Persons, but the vapour which may come from them in a Bed, must needs be injurious, and especially having the advantage of heat to open the pores of the Body; I do not say, that every one that has accidentally had an un-

wholsome Bed-fellow must of necessity be infected, but I am sure that the continuance of such must vitiate the best of Constitutions: 'tis more than once, that I have known a healthy sound Body become lean, weak, and diseased by being a constant Bed-fellow to a sickly Person: Let therefore young People especially be cautious of their Bed-fellows, for the Kings Evil, Scurvy, and other Diseases may be received by frequently lying in the Bed with persons so affected. Nor can I forbear pittying Parents, where necessity inforces them to let their Children lye with their female Servants (for Maids I dare not call them) many of which have secret Diseases, which they too often leave among Families as they move from house to house.

There is a great deal of variety in Bodies; and 'tis matter of Fact, that Sanguine and ELEGMATICK persons do sooner receive the Infection, then Cholerick or Melancholy do; but then again, Nature is more kind to them, and they are more easily cured than the other.

The Truth of this is most plainly proved, by several men having to do with one and the same woman; some coming off without being hurt, and the other dangerously pepper'd.

C H A P.

C H A P. III.

The Signs of the Lues Venerea.

TH E Signs of this Distemper are various, not only because of the strength, age or constitution of the Patient, but also in the nature of the Disease: I will therefore make some distinction, and will be more particular in denoting the true Symptom of each particular Pox, and then I will give the exact Symptoms of that we call *Gonorrhœa*, or Clap.

And you may observe, that as there are different ways of getting the Disease, so there are different sorts of the Disease to be got; and that 'tis possible for a man to get a light or a small Infection at some times, and other times a man may get that in a moment which may stick by him many Months, or, as he may order the matter, perhaps much longer.

I mean that a real Pox may be got in a little time, as a small Clap. I know some are of a different opinion; but 'tis their ignorance makes them so. But now to particulars.

B 5

Violent

Violent pains in the Head, which are worse towards Night, and hinder sleep till the Night is almost consumed, great heaviness in the Head in the day, pain between the Eyes, sore Throats that shoot up to the Ears, and soon alter the voice, hard clots like Grew blown from the Nose, pains in the Shoulders, as if they had carried great Burthens; sore stitches in the Body, or breaking out of Scabs like Acorn cups, or tetters and scurf on the Body, with the wasting of Flesh, small pustles on the private Parts, which at first itch much, and then turn to small Sores; white on the edge and hard, which in short time spread and increase their hardness, ragged fleshy Excrescencies and Warts about the Fundament, or Privities, swellings in the Groin, and in the private Parts, violent pains and swellings on the Shins; all these are Symptoms of the Pox.

Now the Symptoms of a Clap differ from the former; and though many people are so sottish as to take no notice of it, till a filthy running disturbs them; yet the wiser may observe, how gradually it appears, the first Symptom is a debility as if you were wearied by much Exercise, then an itching about the private Parts with frequent making water, and
that

that but little at a time ; the part appears gum'd or glewed up, with some small difficulty in making Urine, although frequent provocation to it ; then follows the heat of Urine, and at last the running, in some white, in others more yellow , according to the quality of the Disease, for as there is difference between burning ones Finger by snuffing a Candle, and the burn that may be got by handling a red hot Iron, so is there like difference in the catching this Disease ; for as some Dogs bite harder than other, so some Bodies are more infectious than others.

Then comes the pain in Erektion, shooting in the Groins, and Cods, and itching at the root of the Yard, and sometimes swellings of the * *Foreskin.*
* *Prepuce.* with great inflammation, oftentimes pains in the Back, Hips and Thighs, are forerunners of the Disease.

Now pray observe, that these are the infallible Signs of a Clap, some of them hapning to one, and some to another, and yet I have known all of them to happen to one person, and all in a short time of one another ; now the poor Sinner, would willingly be satisfied how long it will be, before these Symptoms appear ; to be in doubt is a horrid torment, and some learned

ned men have told him the Disease may lye Seven years before it appears, which old *Peter* says is a great untruth.

I have had the honour some years to converse with a learned man, who I really believe, never had the Disease, (and I am very sure never rightly understood the cure of it) this honest Gentleman was really of opinion, that the Distemper might lye 20 years in the Body without appearing; nay he assured me, he not only thought so, but knew it; in all which I knew, and have often told him his mistake; but good Manners, as well as many obligations, made me forbear laughing at him; this Doctrine was usher'd in by Ignorance, in the infancy of Physick, and has been upheld since by *Avarice*, (both which my Friend was free from) and 'tis from hence that some people intitle themselves to be the Governours of their deluded Patients pockets as well as Bodies, every Spring and Fall so long as they live. But my business here is not to amuse, but to inform.

Therefore take notice, That a Clap doth sometimes appear in a Day or two, or three; sometimes it lies a Week, or more without appearing; but never above a Month or two without some Symptom. I positively say, *That he that passes a Month*

or

or two after the Act, and has none of these Symptoms, need never fear till he renew his Crime.

But for the Signs of the Pox, they are *more various*: They sometimes shew themselves in one, two or three Days; sometimes lye a Week or two, a Month, and sometimes a Year; but seldom more, without some apparent Signs. And 'tis most sure, the longer it lies before it appears, the worse it is; for it lies not idle; but when it appears, 'tis then most inveterate; and oftimes 'tis disguis'd, and passes for another Distemper, till it proves the *destruction of the Patient*. Let no man either fright or flatter himself in this particular, I would not have every unhappy Mortal fancy they have these Symptoms; nor would I that any should flatter themselves, that because they have none of these Symptoms (at least they think none) that therefore their case cannot be Venereal, some odd cases will happen, and there be people that cannot describe their own Cases, but are *Jennesey Scay quoi*, out of Order they know not how, or are not willing to believe, let such consult the Learned that they may not come within compass of the following Chapter.

C H A P. IV.

The Dangerous Effects of the Lues Venerea.

TO demonstrate all the Effects of this raging Distemper, would take up time ; therefore, as briefly as possible, I will shew how great a Tyrant this Disease is, to those People who either scorn to own they have it, or those who being ashamed to confess their condition, rather venture to undergo it, than wisely to seek for help. I have known some so sordidly foolish, that having had Ulcers on the Penis, they have so long slighted the Disease, until the part hath been mortified even unto the Belly ; upon which ensued immediate Death ; and some escaping with their Lives, have lost most part, if not all of the Members. I have known others to have been almost eaten up by this Disease, before they have known so much as the Name of their Malady. I have seen many Women with large Ulcers in the Neck of the Womb, which have caused continual pains, by corroding of the parts : Others that have been ulcerated

rated from the *Pubes* even to the *Anus*; insomuch that the *Labia* have been eaten away in some, and in many mortified. Many have spongy Excrescencies on the *Labia*, with multitudes of Warts round the *Labia* and *Anus*; and many have the *Venerereal Fistula in Ano*; which will admit of no Cure, without the use of good *Antivenereal Medicines*.

I have known some who having been seized with a violent pain in the Head, and in all the Limbs, have fallen into a Fever, and died Mad; some have sharp and continual Pains in the Joynts, and in the Shoulders, and *Nodes* fixt to the Bones in many parts of the Body, insomuch that the very Bones become Rotten, for the Disease is so Malign, that it will creep between the Bone and the Flesh, and consume both.

These *Nodes* are by some called *Gum-mata*, they are painful Swellings, and are caus'd by the Flegmatick part of the Disease left behind, in ill managed Courses of Physick; but in some they are absolute Elevations of the Bone, the Venome having penetrated the *Periostium*.

Some have the *Penis* stop'd with * *Caruncles*, that * *Carnosities*. they cannot make Water.

Some

Some have the *Uvula* and the *Palat* of the *Mouth* eaten away by *Ulcers*.

And many you see who lose their *Noses* by this violent Disease, some have the tip of the *Nose* and *Nostrils* eaten away ; some lose their *Eyes*, and many their *Hearing*, and some have their *Mouths* drawn awry ; and indeed I could quote multitudes of Examples of the fury of it. Oh how intollerable are the pains that many poor Wretches endure by this Distemper, especially in the Night, at which time it most boldly walks it Rounds, to afflict poor Mortals ; for indeed all Pains are worse in the Night than the Day, by reason that the exercising of the Body in the day doth divert the Pain, but the warmth of the Bed at Night doth stir up the Malignity, and the very thoughts of the Patient in the Night being fix'd on the object of Pain, make the misery more intollerable.

Many years have some undergone the Tyranny of this Distemper, till at last having Enervated all the parts of the Body, and consumed the *Flesh* to the *Bones*, it brings them to the *Grave*, who, perhaps, had they but used such Medicines as are proper in such cases, might soon have Eradicated the Disease from their Bodies ; 'tis not a small number, but many thousands.

sands that have perished for want of such noble Medicines, as have force to overcome the Malignity of this Disease.

How many *Consumptions, Catharrs, Astma's*, and many more Diseases proceed from nothing else but this Fountain, which Vitiating the Blood, corrupts the Humours, begets an ill habit of Body, never to be cured but by *Antivenereals*. I'me very sure, that many *Knotty Diseases*, which oftentimes ruin the Patient, and quite Tire the Physician, might be easily cured, were they but attacked as if they were the Pox (which most of them are) but sometimes the Credit and Reputation of the Patient, makes it scarce mistrusted, for it will, and has often been said, *Who can imagine such a person guilty of such a Crime, as the getting this Disease? Really, for my part, cries an Hypocritical Rogue, I never knew Woman, but my Wife: On the other side, says a demure Jilt, I never so much as thought of any Man but my Husband.* Thus has many a learned Man been abused in his Practice (perhaps not being overmuch acquainted with this Disease) he has relied on the integrity of the Patient, and treated him or her as if they had had some other Distemper. It has often been said to me, *Which way can it come? How should I get it?*

it ? 'Tis not my business, I tell them, to inquire into that, 'tis enough I know the Disease, and how to Cure it. And 'tis both honest and friendly to tell them truth, let them take it as they list: how often have I known a foolish Villain marry with the Disease upon him, give it his Wife, get cured privately himself, and the poor innocent languish under the Disease; till at last fear of discovery, not humanity has made the Brute look out for cure for her; but then, forsooth, you must cure her as he directs, for she must not know what she ayles; she ought to be flux'd, the Disease being confirmed, but you must not do that least the Relations suspect; nay, perhaps find it out; thus are Artificers many times deluded, forced to make bricks without straw; on the other hand, sometimes the rampant dame brings home the Disease, gives it her Husband, which he poor sneak dares not call by its true Name, for fear it should reflect on his Governess; who threatens him with the displeasure of her mighty Family, and therefore it must pass for a strain. Which may be brings him into an incurable Consumption.

Let me not be misunderstood, I am not for widening any breach in a Family, 'tis more humane to reconcile; nor am I any way

way for suffering my Patient to miscarry, nor have I ever been used to divulge any Mans misfortune: I will, more willingly say with that ancient *Roman*, who when he was reviled with having an ill breath, answered, that his breath was become strong with keeping of many Secrets.

Had not my breast been used to conceal such matters, what Mischiefs, Blood, and Murthers, might I have seen; I hope I may without Vanity say, that I have as just a Title to the most secret Cure, as any man whatever, my meaning only is, those who will not be governed in submitting to such a Cure as my Judgment directs, shall prescribe methods and rules to some body else; for I will never *act against my conscience to the detriment of my Patient.*

Nor doth this Disease always terminate in the Parents; for many times 'tis Hereditary, Children are born of infected Parents; and that which was the Pox in the Father, may prove the Rickets, Scurvy, Evil, an Asthma, or other Distemper in the Child, who being always unhealthy is always physicking, yet never sound; among many of these, there are but few that live to be men, or women, and of them but few that are prolifick, and of such as are, the breed are scarce worth the rearing;
to

to remedy all this an inquiry must be made into the nature of the Distemper ; for whatever is in the least complicated with the Venereal Disease, will prove very stubborn in the cure, and will not yield to ordinary means ; and indeed cannot be cured without the use of good *Antivenereal Medicines*. To speak more plainly in this Case, I advise such Parents as have reason to suspect their own miscarriages, are the occasion their breed are so unhealthy to take care to amend the matter, by causing their Off-spring to Salivate, before they suffer them to joyn with other Families, lest Barrenness or other accidents be the occasion of distaste between a Man and Wife, which may prove irreconcilable. I am sure this Advice is both honest and profitable, and can grate only on the Guilty, for 'tis as great a Crime to cheat a Family with an unsound Son or Daughter, as with a false Title, or a pre-mortgaged Estate.

C H A P. V.

The Mischiefs caused by ignorant Pretenders.

THE Diversity of my Practice in this City, for several years hath given me occasion to observe, that many Mischiefs are daily occasioned by *Impudent and Ignorant Pretenders*. I mean not only those Vagrants who pretend to bring such *Strange and Wonderful Medicines from Foreign Parts*: (who had they been worth any thing, would have staid in their own Countrey, or if they could have done such Wonders as they boast of, would have had better Wool on their backs.) But many of our own Countrey-men, who too boldly venture on the curing of Diseases, without ever knowing the Nature and Causes of them. Nay, many times, *not so much as the Name of the Distemper*. Who although *illiterate Persons*, and never bred to the Knowledge of the Practice of Physick and Chyrurgery; yet *boldly fly at all*, valuing a Patient's Life no more than their own little or no Credits; most of them pretending

tending to the Cure of this Disease, and making the most small appearance seem to be the highest Degree of the Pox ; especially when the Patient confesses a Guilt, they speedily pronounce, *'Tis the Infection* ; making most of those people that go to them for Advice, to believe they have the Pox, although they are never so free from it, for if the Patient but propose this unhappy question, Sir, *Do you not think I have the Foul Disease?* They then as suddenly reply, *Yes, Yes.* Thus many an harmless Person is insnared through his own Ignorance, and caused to undergo such strange Courses of Physick, as too often ruin both Body and Purse ; Nay, the Misery of their rashness ends not here ; for oftentimes such Differences between Man and Wife are occasioned by these Proceedings, as cause a Disorder in the Family their whole Life-time. As for Example,

A Woman (who, I believe, is very honest) going to one who pretended to great Judgment in Urines, (and carrying her Urine to have his Advice) he plainly told her, she had the Pox. He looked in her Throat, and told her, she had an Ulcer there ; and that if she did not get a speedy Cure, *she would lose her Nose in a short time.*

The

This terrible Sentence much startled the Woman ; whereupon she tells him, *She was only troubled with a pain in her Head* (which was all she ailed, and was occasioned *only by Obstructions*) : He presently pronounces the pain of her Head to be Venereal ; telling her, *The Pox was in her Brain.*

Upon this, home she goes, rails at her Husband, and resolves to be cured, whatever it cost : Her Husband advises her to come to me, which she did, and desired me to tell her, what I would have to cure her of this (imaginary) terrible Disease. I made strict Enquiry concerning the state of her Body. All I could observe, was, that she was sometimes troubled with a pain in the Head ; which, as I judged, was by *Obstructions*, as aforesaid. I enquired of her, whether her pain was Nocturnal, or no ? Whether she had any pains in her Shoulders, Back, Arms, Thighs, Shins, or any of her Joynts ? or any Nodes, Excrescencies, Running, or Soreness, or Difficulty of Urine, &c. In a word, I could find no way she was infected ; Whereupon I declared she was free from the Pox. She was dissatisfied, and told me, she had an Ulcer in her Throat. I then looked in her Throat, and found all well, which I affirm'd

affirm'd to her : she went home, and fell into a great Passion, because her Husband would not suffer her to go any more to the person that told her she had the Pox. She being in this condition, her Husband comes to consult me ; upon which we agreed to humour her Fancy, for she being so far possessed with the imagination of this Disease, I thought it better to allow her Humour, than to oppose Reason to a Woman, who already had parted with hers ; besides, knowing that the Mind is not so easily cured as the Body ; and that imaginary Diseases are more difficult to cure than real ones ; at her Husbonds request I visited her ; she complain'd much of her woful condition ; I told her, I had considered her Case, and that I would take care to Cure her ; upon which she was very chearful, for she knew several that I had cured. I Purged her five or six times with my Pill, and gave her a few Doses of my *Chalybeate Powder*, which cleansed her Stomach, and open'd her Obstructions, by which means the pain in the Head left her, and she remains very well, being thus cured of her imaginary Pox. But I fear a thorough Reconciliation between her and her Husband will take up a longer time.

Some

Some time since, I was called to Visit a person who was supposed to have taken Poison; coming into the Room

I smelt a Cadaverous scent, *Artists do not*
such as usually attend those *Flux in this*
that are Flux'd ; I observed *manner.*

the Patient's Face much
swollen, his Tongue hanging out of his
Mouth, and much Driveling : I declared
that he had taken some very rough *Mercur-*
ial Medicine which Flux'd him, and that
in a very ill manner ; the Patient could
not utter one word, but made signs for a
Pen and Paper, which being brought him,
he wrote that he had taken only four Pills,
which a person pretending to Physick, had
given him to carry off an Infection, which
he had received of a common Woman,
sometime before ; and that he feared his
Blood was much infected, by reason such
strange accidents happened upon stirring
the Humour.

I could not forbear smiling at the Ti-
midity of the Patient, wherefore I made
search for some Symptom of the *Venereal*
Disease, which I was very curious in do-
ing, but all over his Body I could not find
the least sign of any such Distemper. I
declared it my Opinion, that the Patient
was abused. I inquired of the Nurse whe-

ther there were any of the Pills left ; she shewed one, which I broke , and could plainly see the small Particles of the Crude Quick silver in it ; I tasted it, and do really believe it was nothing but Quick-silver mix'd with Tereb : I cannot say mortified, the Preparation being so imperfect ; I do believe that the person who administered the Pills, did design to have frightened the Patient into a belief of the real Pox, and by that means to have extorted a Sum of Money from him.

The Patient (by writing) desired me to take Care of him. Upon which I injected purgative Clysters ; and by Cathartick Powders, and Diuretick Salts, I precipitated the *Mercury* ; and the Patient soon regained his former Health.

'Tis no hard matter to believe that I could instance many more such like Examples.

But to pass by many such sort of Abuses, Let us suppose the unhappy Patients to be really infected with the *Pox* ; and see then what *Impostors* do to them, and how strangely they handle them.

Here indeed the Patient's condition is most Deplorable ; for as the W — gives the Clap, the Quack gives them the Pox : for there is not one *Gonorrhœa* in an hundred,

hundred, that these Fellows carry off as they ought; for their *Common Custome* is this, after they have given five or six Purges, (perhaps not so many) then they use Restringtons, which stop the Running, until they foul the Blood, and confirm a Pox.

Others of them, upon the first sight of the Disease, use a Restrington injection; which repels the Humour, and dries the Ulcer; which either breaks out again, in a short time, into a Running, or otherwise certainly confirms a Pox. Nor can there be any Method more irrational than this way of hindring Nature of throwing off the Disease; yet will these bold Fellows pretend to argue (though falsely) that the Disease being an Ulcer in the part, nothing can be more proper than to make a Local Application; they may as well pretend to cure a poysoned Person, without expelling the Poyson; or the Bite of a Mad Dog, by laying on a *Red-Lead* Plaister.

I have seen some that have been thus injuriously treated, for they having had the Running stopp'd; in a few days, the venomous Matter has fallen into the Cod and made horrible work; many times the Stones and Cod mortifie to the Death of the Patient, if not prevented by judicious Applications, nor do any of these Patients stand long

found if they miss these Accidents, for no Venome can in any manner be corrected, much less eradicated by Local Applications, nothing but internal Medicines, and those noble Preparations of *Mercury*, can extirpate this Disease.

Give me leave here to observe, that these bold ignorant Fellows that impudently pretend to use no *Mercury*, do always use the very worst sort of it, and that in prodigious Quantities, by which much hurt is done; whereas ingenious Artists, that prepare all sorts of *Mercurial Medicines*, and are well experienced in the Nature of each, do freely own the noble Name, and give such necessary caution to the Patient as is requisite, by which great Cures are perform'd, and no Danger undergone, for *Mercury* truly prepared and discreetly given, is a most innocent Medicine, and as natural to the Body, as Wine to a good Fellow.

Others of them, who do not Fancy Restraining, purge the Patient continually with one or other violent Medicine, which Debilitates the Body, but never, perhaps, corrects the Malignity of the Disease. Thus these sorts of Persons bring their Patients oftentimes into incurable Consumptions; and some they so strangely Inflamm
by

by their exceeding hot and sharp Purges, that the Blood and Humours being made thin and the Parts weak, great Inflammation often happens, and many times the ill Treating of *Gonorrhæa's* at the beginning, makes them very difficult to be carried off, although the Patient at last happens into the Hands of an Experienc'd Artist. Great Swellings of the Testicles are often occasioned by the barbarous Usage of these ignorant Persons, and their ill prepared Medicines. As for Example, a young Gentleman having a *Gonorrhæa*, had the ill Fortune to meet with a person who (as the Sequel will inform you) was a more dangerous Enemy than his Distemper; the Gentleman having made known his Disease, the Undertaker soon agrees on a price for the Cure, in order to which he gives the Patient six Pills to take the next Morning, which Pills gave him near thirty Stools, inflaming his Body very much, and yet the next Day the poor Gentleman was ordered to take six Pills more, which gave him between Thirty and forty Stools, causing much Blood to come from him by Stool, with most violent Tortions of the Guts: The third day, he being very ill, was Advised to send for me; I visited him, and found him weak and feverish, and falling

into fainting Fits, which was occasioned by the Expence of Spirits ; his
 * Swelled. Yard was much * Turnified,
 and violent pain in making
 Water. I declared his Case to be very
 Dangerous, and would not meddle till they
 sent for his Undertaker, that I might Ex-
 amine what had been given him ; while I
 thus Advised, in comes the Person who had
 given him the Pills ; he did not know me,
 whereupon, I desired he would tell me
 what he had done, and what he thought
 of the Patient : Upon which, he pulling his
 Hat over his Eyes, and gravely putting
 the Head of his Cane to his Lips, in a
 formal manner utters these very words.

Sir,

“ My Patient has now had enough of
 “ the purgative part, therefore it will be
 “ convenient to proceed to Restringtons ;
 “ to Night he shall take half an Ounce of
 “ Cinnamon in powder, in a Glass of
 “ Claret, to stay the Flux of his Belly ;
 “ to morrow I will give him some Restrin-
 “ gent Pills to stay his Running.

’Tis easie to imagine this Fellows impu-
 dence and ignorance might justly provoke
 any Man, who knew any thing of Medi-
 cine,

cine, but the business of recovering the Patient being more necessary, than reproving the Block-head, this (no Doctor, but broken Taylor) was soon dismissed, and I did, with great Care and little Physick, by God's permission, cure the Patient ; who, I believe, for the future will take care how he ventures his Life upon any occasion in the Hands of such Cheats.

'Tis a strange thing that a Man will scarce buy a Horse, or a Woman a Petticoat, without consulting a Friend ; and yet where their Lives are concern'd, they take so little Care ; so they have but *Physick*, they care not from whence it comes ; they will not make a *Purchase* without able Advice, nor lend their Money without strict inquiry after the Security ; but they easily trust their Bodies in the hands of every Fellow, that is only made Doctor by his own Bill, that lives out of the way, in some by-place or other ; 'tis like buying Goods of Hawkers, who, when they have cheated you, are not to be found ; whereas in an eminent Shop you have a better Commodity, and the Trader stands too much upon his Reputation to wrong you ; or if he should, you know where to find him, and he is able to make you satisfaction, your Money may be returned,

or the Goods changed ; but your having to do with Cheats in Physick is much worse ; for 'tis not only your Money they deceive you of, but your Healths, and sometimes Life ; nor are these Fellows the cheapest, for they are generally necessitous, and will therefore be sure to Fleece the poor Patient ; whereas, on the contrary, Men of Ability, by reason they have a greater number of Patients, are more able to use all the kinder ; with such every Swallow doth not make a Summer ; and and such having found it their Interest as well as Duty to be Honest, will, no doubt, continue so. You do not imploy your Taylors to make you Shoes, nor your Shoemakers to make your Cloaths, but each in his particular Art ; and yet how ridiculous and silly are many Men, that will trust their Bodies with Coblers and Botchers in Medicine, rather than seek out for Learned Physicians, and Skilful Chyrurgeons, who are the only Men able to cure this Malady in all its Circumstances.

C H A P. VI.

The several ways of Curing the Lues Venerea.

AS there is great variety in the Nature of this Disease, so are there several ways used for the Curing of it, among which some are so dangerous, that many persons have perished in their supposed Cure; and others have been attended by such fierce Accidents, as neither time nor care could ever remedy. As for Example,

1. *Fumigation by Cinnaber*, that old dangerous way, hath proved it self so pernicious, that the use of it is almost quite left.

But that I may not throw a Stone at a Dog, without shewing a reason why, pray observe what *Cinnaber* is; 'tis either Natural, or Artificial, but which soever sort is used, the parts are Quick-silver and Sulphur, and the Fume that arises from it is the Quick-silver, which by means of Heat evaporating, enters the Pores, and oft times raises the Salivation so suddenly, that the Patient is overwhelmed by the Violence of it.

C 5

2. Un

2. *Uction*. By the common *Mercurial Unguent* ; a way, though commonly used, yet not commendable, for by the *Unguent*, many times the Salivation rises so fiercely, that the Patient is suffocated ; moreover, by this way the Natural heat of the Joynts is oft times so dissipated, that not only a *Flexibility* of parts, but *Lameness* hath ensued ; moreover the uncertainty of this way is great ; for sometimes the *Mercury* precipitates it self suddenly, that the Salivation proves ineffectual by not continuing a sufficient time ; nor can the Undertaker judge exactly, what quantity of Medicine hath penetrated ; yet in those

* *Psorick itch*. Diseases that are * *Intercutaneous*, this way may be apt
between the *neous*, this way may be apt
Skins. enough.

It may be observed, that though there be *Others* of these *Unguents*, yet tis the *Quick-silver* that commands all ; and tho the Artist orders more or less to be used, as he judges of the Patients strength and *Constitution* ; yet there will be great uncertainty, for the *Unguent* will enter twice as fast, and twice as much in some Bodies as in other ; in some Bodies that are more rare, it shall penetrate the *Cutis*, in others scarce

scarce through the *Cuticula* ; then again in cold Weather, the repeating the *Frictions* will be dangerous ; in a word, this way is better for the *Itch* than the *Pox*, for no man can make so sure a Prognostick in this way, as may be done in the next.

3. Salivation by Medicine given at the Mouth, which is much safer, and I am certain, much more sure : For, first, This is, or ought to be done by some *Mercurial Medicine* neatly prepared, which you may give according to the strength of the Patient, still observing to augment or diminish the Dose, as may be thought fit : And herein particularly it exceeds the former, that when the Salivation is raised, if the Artist think fit to put it up higher, a Dose is easily given ; or if it chance to precipitate, 'tis but stopping the Loosness, and then raising it to what degree is Judged fit. Whereas by *Unction* it must be ventured ; and if the *Flux* be not high enough, you cannot make any fresh *Frictions* ; but must apply this way or *None*.

Let me only add, That at the Mouth I can give divers Mercurial Preparations, all safe ; but some more Gentle than other, according to the Habit of Body of the Patient. Whereas by *Unction* you have
nothing

nothing to rely on but the very Quick-silver.

4. *Sweating*; which is divers ways to be caused; some use the *Hot-house*, *Stuvia*, *Bannio*, *Hummum*: Others use the *Tub*, or *Box*, and *Cradle*, &c. Some make a *Stove*, wherein the Patient sits, with his Head out, and is sweated by a *Pan* of *Charcoal*: But 'tis a most dangerous Way: For the fume which arises from the *Coals*, doth much hurt to the *Nerves*, and likewise to the *Lungs*. For although the Head be out, and thereby the Danger of *Suffocating* be prevented, yet the ill *Vapour* doth and will penetrate through the Pores of the Body; and hath an *Injurious* Quality.

The best way of Sweating is in the *Stuvia*, where the Patient being well rubb'd, Sweat is more easily procured. Next to this is the *Tub* or *Box*, which may be easily conveyed to the Patients Chamber: In this they are sweated by burning *Spirit of Wine*, which comforts the Limbs, and dries all Sores; this being set by the Bed-side, the Patient easily gets in, is sweated, and to Bed again, taking care to avoid catching Cold, which is really the greatest Enemy in the world to all Pocky persons;
both

both these ways of Sweating I have often found Instrumental in the Cure of the Pox ; for it throws out much of the Virulency by the pores of the Skin, and procures the speedy scaling and falling away of the Scabs, and abateth pains in the Shoulders, Shins, or any part of the Body : I have found great Nodes to be much helped by Sweating. But let no Man depend on this alone.

5. Diet, which is a safe way, working moderately, and sometimes surely ; my meaning here is by the use of a good convenient Diet-drink, aptly fitted to the Constitution of the Patient. For although some are of Opinion that neither *Sarsa Cbina*, *Sarsafra*s or *Gnacum* have any power in curing the Pox, I know they are in the wrong, for I have, by great Experience, found the Efficacy of them, being justly prepared : But I must allow that some Men do much hurt by the unadvised use of Diet-drinks, partly by Ignorance, and partly by Avarice, making too much use of *Gnacum*, both Wood and Bark, which not only too much exsiccate, but often inflames the Body by it its excessive Heat ; for 'tis most common among some Men, to rely too much upon the Fame of these or
other

other Drugs, imagining that so long as they have but great store of Drugs in their Diet-drinks, they cannot do amiss, when indeed the only Matter is in dispensing proper quantities of this or that Drug, according to the Nature of the Disease, or the Constitution of the Patient; for some Men are satisfied, when they know an *Antivenereal* is used, never considering that in weak persons that are Emaciated by the Distemper, they must avoid the use of *Guacum*, or its Bark; or that in Cholrick persons the use of such hot Medicines are dangerous, and yet used with good success in Plethorick Bodies. Moreover I have observed great mistakes in many (who undertake to Cure this Disease by Diet) in suffering their Patients to go abroad constantly in the time of their Cure, whereas Reason directs the contrary; for those who undergo a Course of Diet-drink, ought to keep in their Chambers, and to keep their Bodies very warm to help Perspiration, which Custom (although seldom observ'd here) is constantly used in *Spain*, *Italy*, and other parts; nor ought those who take a Diet-drink, to be allowed any other Drink, not so much as at their Meals; nor do I mean that any should rely only on this way of Cure; for
 due

due consideration must be had to purge so often as the Constitution, or the Circumstances of the Patient require, besides Sweating two or three times a week, as strength will allow.

6. Purging, which is a safe and sure way; and daily Experience teacheth, that many Venereal Cases are treated by no other means, and yet are very well cured; and I can with modestly affirm, that I have cured many hundreds by this way alone; for what other way can, or may be used to poor unhappy wretches, where Pox and Poverty are complicated; and 'tis to be observed, that although few of the forementioned means are able to cure this Disease without the help of Purging; yet this way hath cured many *without other helps*; but I do not here mean the *common use of Catharticks*, but Purging by some noble Preparation, which hath the powerful quality of correcting the Venereal Venom, and restoring Vigour to the Body, whereby it may be able to throw off the Disease; and indeed I have seen many strange Cases wherein no other Medicine has been used, but my *Antivenereal Pill*, which being took once in two days, for some time, has worked off the Disease to a Miracle. But as I

use

use all the Integrity imaginable, so I would not be misunderstood, for I do not mean that every sort of Pox is to be cured by Purging, though many are.

7. *Issues*, upon which formerly many relied, as a certain Cure; but they will not do here among us, yet I have used this way with success in some confirmed Poxes, for they cleanse the Body, and Accelerate the Cure many ways, as by Evacuating the Humour, and many times by Revulsion. In *Ozena's* I commonly make a Fontinel in each Arm, and a Seton in the Neck, these promote a Cure, especially if the Patient have a *Catharr* or *Asthma*; but *Issues* of themselves are not able to overcome the Malignity of this Disease; however they are necessary for all persons that labour under the Pox, excepting those who are to undergo the Salivation, and such I always advise to dry up their *Issues* upon the beginning of a Salivating Course, it being then no way proper to dry the Body, least Juices be wanting to maintain the Spitting its proper time, besides, cold would be taken by dressing them during the Salivation.

C H A P. VII.

*The true way of Curing the Lues
Venerea.*

NOW since so many ways are, or may be used to cure this Disease, 'tis the Duty of every honest Artift, rightly to consider the Patients case, and justly to weigh what sort of Cure may be most fit for each, for as there is a great variety in the Disease, so must there be in the Cure; some persons must of necessity keep up, other have not, nay, cannot have the conveniency of retirement, some Bodies will admit of the most rough ways of Cure, others must have more gentle means used.

First, Observe, there are some sorts and degrees of the *Foul Bones*. Pox, that no internal Medicine can reach; no Fume, no Salivation, no Diet, Purgation, or Sweating can Cure. What's then to be done? Where Medicine cannot reach, Manual Operation must; for wherever the Pox fouls a Bone, nothing but laying open, and Exfoliating can avail,
there;

therefore if the *Cranium*, or any Bone be foul, it must be laid bare, so far as is convenient, and dressed with detergent and exsiccating Powders, and the part kept dry as possible, that so the Bone may scale. In the Arms and Shins, or any other part lay open all foul Bones, nor ever attempt the Cure any other way, for every mans Reason will direct, that nothing but laying open can be proper, wherever a Bone is foul; and 'tis wonderful to observe, how Nature will help to discharge the Malignant matter, and what ease the Patient will have, when the Bone is bare, and so consequently a Vent given to discharge what before lay gnawing the part; so that the Patient being aptly dress'd once in 12 hours, there will be little more to do, unless you will make use of a good *Sassa* drink, or some other proper *Antivenereal* which (if the Patient can be at the charge of it) will much accelerate the cure and restore the strength by amending the ill habit of Body. Now 'tis to be observed that all such Patients, who are afflicted with foul Bones, are old Sinners; for no man gets a foul Bone at first, but the remains of old Poxes (either slighted by the Patient, or ill ordered by the Undertaker,) terminate in this Melancholy circum-

circumstance ; and further 'tis to be noted that all such are emaciated, (for no man ever grew Fat with the Pox in his bones) 'tis therefore highly reasonable to assist Nature always imaginable, unless the Patients poverty hinder ; for these people that suffer the Disease to come to this height, generally are wasted in their Purves as well as their Bodies; and 'tis not reasonable that the Patients poverty should prove the Surgeons Disgrace ; for if good Nutriment and convenience of place, &c. be wanting, it will be hard for nature to support it self in this sort of cure ; however humanity urges Pity, yet Charity seldom allows help to the wretched in this sort of Pox. But let no one despair, or be frightened at this Discourse, for I must be plain, or else not honest ; this I count the most deplorable case of any, and yet I thank God, I live to see many whose Bones I laid open some ten, some twenty years since, and some more ; and these now strong healthy men and women having had several children since, who carry no marks of their Parents misfortunes. 'Tis not three days since I had a man by the hand, who about eighteen years ago, was most violently tortured, with raging pains in his right Leg and Thigh , but more especially in his Shin ;

Shin ; abundance of Advice he had, and many fruitless Courses he endured, his flesh wasted away ; nor could he sleep without the help of powerful Brandy : he was wrapt up in Plaisters and Flannel, and deluded with the imagination of a Rheumatism by a Grave, but ignorant Pretender, who one while took away Blood, another while purged him, but all to no purpose ; puts him in a Milk Diet, and there leaves him ; at last I was sent for, and soon found (by the Elevation of his Shin-bone, and the quassing of the Pus) that

his Bone was foul, upon
 * *Rotten.* which I opened it, and found
 it extreemly * *Carious.* I

then *Canteriz'd* the Bone, and dressed it properly twice aday, giving him a *Restorative Diet-drink.* I took out of his Leg several pieces of the *Rotten bone*, one of them six Inches long, all of them as black as Ink, I then cleansed the Ulcer, and healed it up, and I dare say, it has not cost him half a Crown a year in Physick ever since.

I do really believe, that many Die every year in this City of *this sort of Pox*, whose Disease was never known by its true Name.

 *Chankers* or *Ulcers* on the *Glans*, or on the *Prepuce*, require a careful Head and Hand to manage rightly; and I am most certain, that the Major part of Mankind which have suffered by the Pox, may date the Original of their Miseries from the neglect of these Sores. But let no man mistake me, nor yet his own case, for I do not mean Excoriations of either *Glans* or *Prepuce*, for these are cured in a Day or two. But Venemous *Chankers* require both time and care, such as carry a hardness all round the Sore: For tho' they appear never so small, yet must they be esteemed as particular *Poxes*, from which *confirmed Poxes* too often proceed. The true Cure consists in being well digested, all repelling Medicines being avoided, for such, instead of drawing out the Venome, strike it in, and Pox to the Center. 'Tis an inhumane Cruelty to make slight of such Sores, as many do, assuring the Patient they are but slight matters; a few Dressings and a few Purges will secure all as they pretend: Thus lulling the Party into a dangerous Pox, as six Months, or may be, less will shew. I say therefore, that all *Chankers* must be strongly digested; the Patient ought

ought to Purge and Sweat often, and a good Diet-drink would do well; but Salivation better than all; for if upon healing the *Chankers* the hardness remain; you may be sure the Venome is not Eradicated, and you must be forced to Salivate before you can be safe.

I have seen *Chankers* that nothing but Salivation could conquer, whose *Callous Lips* no *Corrosive* could consume; for suppose a Patient hath a *Sharpness of Blood*, from an *Old Venereal Cause*, you will find, to your no small Trouble, how difficultly such a *Man's Chankers* will admit of Cure.

On the contrary, *A Patient of a good habit of Body*, whose very *Blood is a Balsam*, from him you shall have a more easie Digestion, and all your Medicines more success, but care must be taken in all that you repel not.

I have known a great Man strangely imposed on, by being several times cured, as he thought, of many *Pocky Chankers*, when they were really only common *Excoriations*. This person had the good Luck at last to be advised to send for [me]: He shewing me his case, I presently observed he had a strait *Prepuce*, which I causing him to pull back,

back, found the *Glans* and part of the *Prepuce* *Excoriated*, and *smoaking* with heat, which *Pocky Chankers* never do. I cleansed the part, and applied a *Defensative*, by which means all was well by the next day : He was well pleased with my *Integrity*, and gave me a large reward. He wondering much at his sudden Cure, told me his former Cases were one and the same with that which I had cured him of, by which means I discovered how he had been abused, for he had been Bathed, Purged, and caused to take many Medicines for twenty or thirty days, and then had paid, as for a real Pox. But in all his Cures (as he call'd them) his Undertaker had never applied any thing to the part, but only injected with a Syringe between the *Glans* and the *Prepuce*, so that the matter which came from the Excoriation, having nothing to imbibe it, lay always fretting, and that continued it fore so long.

'Tis too common for Ignorant, or else Avaritious Men to impose such things on Credulous or unexperient'd People of both Sexes, and these Cheats being so frequent, is the Reason that many times Patients are not willing to believe *an honest Artist* when he tells them the *danger of their Case* ;
 what

what a barbarous Man an honest Surgeon is thought, when he truly and faithfully tells his Patient at first sight, that 'tis a Venomous *Chanker*, and that he ought to Flux for it. People speak of these matters as they do of sin, 'tis but a little one, they little know and will not be informed; they hear Relations of the bite of a Mad Dog, and they believe them, but they cannot believe their own Case so bad as the

honest Artist tells them, 'tis
The Chanker. but a very small Sore, it was yesterday but a little Pimple,

but indeed it begins to grow bigger; this is their wise Discourse, and thus perhaps they let it grow till 'tis big enough to be called a *Foul Ulcer*, by which time it has (like the *Indian Poyson*) infected the whole Mass of Blood; then must they be cured exactly by such a day, (though 'tis impossible) or else all the Fat's in the Fire. I confess I love a speedy Cure, as much as any Man, but withal, I love a safe one; nothing can properly be said to be done, that's done by halves; and I am of *Sene-ca's* mind, who says, that nothing is profitable but what is honest; let therefore the Patient be neither frightened, nor flattered, but told the Truth, for that in the end will prove most advantageous to both Patient and Practiser.

But

But, alas! There's yet another unhappy Accident, that too often proves the ruin of the Patient, and that is an unlucky Acquaintance with some Medicafter, that, is his Pot Companion; one that talks continually of Cures he never did, who cries you may drink any thing in his Company, never fear, he'll do your work, he has cured a Thousand such; do but equip him with such a sum (which, he says, is only to buy Drugs) and he will be hang'd if you are not well by such a day; all this he binds with many horrid Oaths, but never performs a tittle; therefore in this Circumstance, above all others, be careful how you trust a Bottle-Friend, without being extreamly well assured of his Care, Ability and Integrity.

Caruncles, commonly called *Carnosities*, these lye in the *Urethra*, wich is the passage of the Yard, and some times at the very neck of the Bladder: I have seen some persons so stopped up, that they could not make one drop of Urine but by the help of a *Catheter*. This sort of *Pox* requires a great Care; for you must, by the use of *Corrosives*, consume and eat away all that you can come at of the *Carnosity*: At the same time duly considering how to avoid *Defluxion of Humours*, therefore the

D

Patient

Patient must use a convenient *Apozeme*, *Tizun*, or *Diet-Drink*, relating to his Age and Constitution ; for you must observe, that a Man of forty or fifty years, must be treated differently from one of half that Age ; and you must not omit accurately to observe that all the Durity be consumed.

Now pray observe, that this sort of Pox is not got at once, as a *Chancker*, or a *Running is*, but this is a *confirm'd Pox*, occasioned by ill management of a Clap, or Running, for no Man ever had a *Carnosity*, but he who had a *Clap* before ; and sometimes the unadvised use of a long Pipe Syringe has wounded the *Urethra*, and from that Sore a *Carnosity* has risen ; other times the Virulent Matter which runs in a Clap, continuing so long, and the Parts not being relieved by *Annodyne Medicines*, but inflamed by rough and improper Means, the *Urethra* having suffered extremely by being too much and too long *Ulcerated*, *Caruncles* arise, very difficult to be dissolv'd ; such Cases as this I have often observed, particularly lately in a youth about Eighteen years of Age, who having a *Clap*, was so ill handled by a Quack, that after he suffered the Persecution of twelve Months, having his Bo-
dy

dy loaded with innumerable Pills, Bolus's and horrid Drinks, he came to me with a long Tent stopp'd into the *Penis* the *Urethra* full of *Caruncles*, and the *Glans* having lost his Sence, become hard as a Kernel, the Urine having forced its way through an *Ulcer* by the rim of the *Glans*, his Body Emaciated and very Hectick. I could not here attempt the general Cure, till I had, by great Care, prepared his Body by cleansing the Ulcer, and Bathing his whole Body, by which means I softned the Durity of his *Glans* and *Urethra*, and then applying my *Candle* and *Corrosives*, made way for the passing of the Urine, which so soon as I had accomplished, I gave him a strict Salivation, which did the work.

Sweating and Bathing is of great use in this Cure, for they relax and soften the part, and help much to digest and prevent Inflammation, which often happens, but especially in Men of years.

Generally in cases of this Nature, after I have done what is possible by my *Candle*, and *Corrosives*, if I feel the least hardness to remain, I Salivate my Patient ; or if I omit that, I am sure to give a good Diet-Drink, and to Purge so often as need requires, and many times, to finish the Work, I order a Milk-Diet.

Bubo's or *Poulaines*, these are Pocky Swellings in the Groyn, in the Cure of these, let the Patient Eat, Drink and be Merry: I account these the most favourable sort of Pox; let him Eat plentifully of the hottest Meats, and Drink the strongest Liquors, to incourage the Natural heat to throw out the Malignant Matter; let the Swelling be anointed with some Suppurating Unguent, with a strong Suppurating Cataplasim on it, it may not be amiss once in twenty four hours to apply a large Cupping-Glass to help forward the Tumour, great Care must be taken that the matter do not return, and caution used not to open the part until it be fully Suppurate, and then so to open it, that it may not become Fistulous, for though no sort of Pox is so easie to cure as this, yet many Patients miscarry, by wanting such Surgeons as rightly understand the method of curing *Bubo's*, for I have met with several Persons that have had their *Bubo's* so ill treated, that they have become Cancerous, and with much difficulty have admitted of Cure, these Sores ought to be digested, and a moderate Diet kept, after they are opened; they should be always Dressed with a Compress Bandage, and towards the end of the Cure,

Cure, it will be convenient to Purge, Sweat and Bath, as strength will allow, and after all, a good Diet-drink would make sure work.

You must take care you have no hardness, and if you find it stubborn and not kindly to yield to your Medicine, then give the Patient a Dose of some proper Mercurial once in three or four days, which will correct Malignity, and reduce it to a proper Temper, I have met with some *Bubos* so very incorrigible, the whole habit of Body being so vitiated, that I have been forced to administer my *Balsamick Powder* during the whole Cure. Nor will it be amiss to observe, that where the Patient has miscarried for want of right and fit Applications, the *Bubo* having degenerated into various Cells with divers Orifices, you must in all such Cases, apply a large Caustick, and by that means lay into one, that so the work may all lye fairly before you, for if any part of it be left cavius the Malignancy of the Humour is so great that it will corrode on all it meets with, and eat up the very Muscles till all the Thigh be consumed.

Ulcers in the Throat, or on the *Uvula* or Pallat of the Mouth; these are confirmed Poxes, generally proceeding from some

particular old Pox, but sometime new, and got as is mentioned in the second Chapter ; however, new or old, they are very Destructive ; these *Ulcers* must be cleansed by touching them with strong detergent Medicines ; nor must any Salivation be performed upon persons thus afflicted, until the particular Cure of the part be first performed, lest the parts, already weak and inflamed, should suffer damage by a too sudden Flux of Humours ; but after the *Ulcers* are once cured, the general Cure may more safely be performed. The same Observation ought to be made in *Ozena's* ; nor do the *Ulcers* of the Throat threaten less than the Fall of the Nose, where they are neglected, for the matter that flows from the Ulcer, doth often foul the *Os Spungiosum* and *Cribriforme*, where the matter once lodged, soon becomes an inveterate Enemy.

These *Ulcers* are by ignorant People oft mistaken for common sore Throats or Colds, and sometimes for Quinzey's ; but they differ much, for these seldom swell the Throat, but cause a Hoarseness, and though they are very Venemous, yet few People that have them, seek out for help in time, but are daily palliating the Distemper, till at last it gets Head, and *will* be cured by nothing

nothing but Salivation; these Ulcers often Eat away the *Uvula*, and cause a *hollow Voice*.

I have known a Man indure Ulcers in these parts above two years, and by continual Physicking, he has abated the raging of the Distemper; but never got *well*, till at last his *Uvula* dropping off into his Mouth; he came to me, and did undergo a severe Salivation, which set him right.

I have seen persons who often have had large Ulcers in the Throat, which have soon disappeared; but I never think my Patients cured in such a case, till they have undergone a Salivation.

Yet I know several People, *who will read this, will tell me*, I have cur'd them their selves of Ulcers in the Throat, and other parts too, and that without ever Fluxing them, or so much as making their Mouths sore in the least. I know 'tis true; but yet I have offered them Salivation, but their Circumstances being such as they could not possibly undergo it, I have been forced to use other means. But I am endeavouring to set truth on its right bottom, and do therefore declare, that in the general, Salivation is the best Cure for this sort of Pox.

Ozena; this is a pocky Ulcer in the Nose, and of very dangerous consequence; 'tis the effect of old Ulcers in the Throat, and has a Communication with the said Ulcers; for no Man ever lost his Nose by the Pox, but who first had Ulcers in his Throat, and the Matter having fouled the Bones and caused *Ozena*, the Foundation rotten, the Nose falls in or shrinks up. although sometimes the end or tip of the Nose is seized by an Inflammation, which turns to an *Herpes*, and Eats up the Nose, and so consequently lays all flat; but this never happens but where an old Pox has been in the Throat. I have known a Venereal Patient, who by disorderly living, having a great Inflammation on his Nose, was treated very improperly with repelling Medicines, by a bold and ignorant Man, who had usurp'd the Name of *Surgeon*, and had most indiscreetly opened the tip of the Nose with a *Lanncet*, which Sore in three days eat away the Tip, and had eat up all, if I had not by speedy Salivating him, put a check to the Corroding Humour, 'tis therefore no proper way to make outward Application to the Nose in Venereal Cases, and but very few Medicines are proper to use in *Ozena's*.

Use

Use Barly water thrown up the Noſtril with a Syringe, or ſometime Tincture of Myrrhe in Aq. Cal. a large Seton to make Revulſion, but the general Cure is no way to be attempted but by Salivation.

The Venereal Aſthma. This is the effect of an old Pox, and yet I am ſure many labour under it, that little know what they ail; this is a Devil ſeldom ever caſt out, ſhort and ſtinking Breath, an Huſky Cough, much waſting of the Fleſh, and great Sweating, eſpecially in the Night, with great ſoreneſs in the Breſt, moſt commonly accompanied with univerſal Pains, are the ſigns of this ſort of Pox, but People many times either wiſfully or ignorantly miſcal it the *Scurvey*, *Conſumption*, or a *Surfeit*, and many die under this Notion, moſt of which leave their Chambers and Cloſets fill'd with Gally-pots and Gliaſſes, and their Executors to pay long, but uſeleſs Bills. But taking it rightly, 'tis but ſeldom cured, for where the Lungs are affected the party is generally brought ſlow, before the Cure is attempted, that Nature can aſſiſt but little; and here no Salivation can be admitted, the Cure muſt be attempted by Reſtoratives, ſuch as *Sarſa*, *China*, with *Pectorals*, with very moderate Sweats, and large Fontanels in the

Shoulders, Asses-milk, or Cows-milk mixt with the Diet-drink, moderate Purgatives, and those mixed with *Pectorals*, until strength be attained; and when you have a fit time of the year, and all needful supplies, a gentle Flux may be raised, but not continued too long least while you are curing the Patient of the Pox, you bury him of a *Consumption*.

Many other Accidents may happen, which having their *Original from the Pox*, will admit of no other Cure; for we many times find a *Venereal Optthalmia*, a *Venereal Fistula*, sometimes on the *Lacrymal Glandule*, that souls the Bone, and makes mad work, and oftentimes the *Pockey Fistula* in *Ano*, in many the *Venereal Scorbute*, in other a *Venereal Itch*; to which may be added, the *Foul Ulcerous Sores*, which are taken for the *King's-Evil*, but *will*, with the fore-named, come within compass of the Pox, and therefore must be attacked as such.

Mistake me not here, for I do not say that the *King's-Evil* is the Pox, but this I know that in many persons 'tis worse, and upon the whole I declare, that both *Scrophulous* and *Trumous Tumours* ought to be treated like *Venereal Sores*, and all good *Antivenereals* are proper in such cases, but *Salivation* best of all.

Tumours

Tumours of the *Prepuce*, of which are several sorts, viz. *Crystallines*, which are transparent Swellings of the *Prepuce*, and are to be diffused by *Fomentations*, or by *Bathing the part*.

Paraphymosis; which is a swelling of the *Prepuce*, occasioned by some *Ulcer* on the *Glans*, or *Prepuce*; or perhaps by *Warts* on the *Glans*, which becoming raw, do *Ulcerate*, *Inflame*, and *Swell* the *Prepuce* to that Degree, that it will no way strip, by which means the *Ulcer* being hid, doth become more inveterate, and by the *Veneereal Salts*, causes so great a *Tumour*, that many times *Mortification* happens, and from thence the *Death* of the *Patient*; in this case the part must be *Fomented*, or *Bathed*, which is better to draw out the *Salts* that have swelled the *Prepuce*; and if that will not do, *Amputation* must follow; I mean to cut off so much of the *Prepuce*, that the *Glans* may be bare, and consequently the better to come at the *Ulcer*; for it may be observed, that 'tis impossible to cure the *Ulcer*, unless you can come fairly at it; I mean by having it bare before you; and therefore those persons that attempt by a *Syringe*, to cleanse between the *Glans* and *Prepuce*, make their *Patients* too dearly to buy their Experience;

ence ; nor is this *all*, for if the remaining part after *Amputation*, be found hard, it will be convenient not only to digest it, but to *Salivate* the Patient gently, to make Revulsion of Humours, and timely to correct the Malignity of the *Ulcer*, which too often doth infect the whole Mass of Blood: He hath had but little Experience of this Disease, who doth not know from how small a matter this Accident doth happen, particularly in those Men who have naturally the *Prepuce* contracted from their Infancy.

But this case will allow of an Exception, for this may happen, nay doth often, without any Infection, for the part may be bruised by the Hand, or by Accident, and the Patient having a too strait *Prepuce*, the *Glans* may excoriate and then yielding a *Fistula*, and that lying pent up, may corrode, inflame, and raise a large and painful Tumour, now as before, this, though not Venereal, must be treated with *Bathing* and *Fomenting*, and if then it do not go off the *Prepuce* must be slit, that the *Glans* may lye bare. Many times Boys (especially such whose *Prepuce* did never strip) playing with their *Penis*, pulling back the *Prepuce* forcibly, and not being able to bring it over again, the part immediately swells

swells immoderately, with great Pain and Inflammation, from which will happen Mortification, if not soon relieved by fit Remedies which are discussing, or relaxing *Fomentations* or *Baths* ; or slitting, or else cutting away the *Prepuce* : I have known some who have had the *Prepuce* so much contracted from their Birth, that the *Semen* has not had room to come away, so that as it was ejected through the *Penis*, it has reverberated from the internal part of the *Prepuce*, which lay so hard bound against the *Glans*, that the *Semen* instead of having its natural emission in the Act of Generation, has as I said before reverberated, and caused excessive Pain, in others I have known it has been emitted from out of the *Urethra*, but has gone no farther, but lodged about the *Glans*, causing at the same moment the *Prepuce* to stretch like a Bladder with wind ; now those that are thus affected can never be fit for the matrimonial Life, till the superfluity of the *Prepuce* be taken off, and then they are as good as other Men. A strict inquiry into this matter, might as easily as honestly help many Families to an Heir : I could give as many instances, as comical as remarkable, but I am not willing to put either Sex to the blush.

Warts,

Warts, Fungus's or Excrescencies on or near the Privities, happening to either Sex, must not be neglected; for they are infallible signs of some remaining Pox, these are not like Warts on the Hands, but are more soft and ragged; and although many *People take little notice of them*, (which shews their Ignorance) wherever I see them, I know there is a Snake in the Grass; and therefore I take care, not only to remove them by *Cautsticks*, or else by *Binding*, but likewise to Eradicate the Cause by such a course, as I judge most fitting for the Patients Constitution.

I know the Debauchees, of either Sex will scarce allow this to be just, thinking it no great matter to have these Symptoms, they may look Well, drink their Bottle, Sleep well, and go about their business without any Difficulty, all this I allow, or they may have no Pains; but I say, how come you to have these, you were not born with them, those that never offended, have none of them; if they are common, why has not every Body such; in a word, those who have not Prudence enough to get rid of them, in time may have Pain enough before they do.

The Preparation of Bodies is very material in the Cure of this Disease, and Distinction must be made in Age and Constitution, as well as Circumstances: Let these instances serve to guide many more.

First, supposing a Patient in years, of a *Cholerick Temperament*, Emaciated by the Disease, having missed of his Cure several times (which by the bye observe, always makes the Disease much worse) this Patient, any Man must believe, wou'd be hard to cure, every Man would say, nothing but a *Salivation* could help him; yet it would be not only difficult, but dangerous to *Salivate* such a person without the due Preparation, *viz.*

First, Let him be well fed with fresh Meats, that breed Flegmatick Juices, such are New laid Eggs, Cream, Almond-Milk, Barley-Gruel, Veal, Lamb, Pullet, Chicken, Calves-Feet, Pig, all sorts of Fresh-Fish, the whitest Bread, Sweet and Nourishing Wines, Strong Ale, and such other things as breed a quantity of Humours, which may create matter for the *Salivation*; nor would it be amiss to treat such a person in the beginning of the *Salivation* with very nourishing Broaths, adding now and then the Yolk of a new laid Egg to the Broath,
Endive

Endive and *Succory* are most properly put into Broaths for such a person, by reason they cool and abate the sharpness of the Humours, and moderately loosen the Belly, Glysters of Chicken Broath are proper in this case, one in four or five Days, by reason they nourish the Bowels, which are subject to Tortions and Acrimonious Humours sometimes slipping downwards ; but withal, great Care must be taken, that the Patient have not too many Stools, lest the Flux be lost The best way for this Patient, during the whole time of the *Salivation*, is to stick to good clear Broath, for having such a course to go through, Nature must be well supported.

Moreover, after the *Salivation* is over, a Nourishing Restorative Diet-drink is proper ; wherein care must be taken to avoid all things that exsiccate ; and great care must be used in giving of Nutriment, that easily Digests ; for it must be taken often, it being requisite to get such a strength as fast as Nature can give leave.

But on the contrary, if a Patient be young and robust, of a Sanguine or Flegmatick Constitution, then must another course be taken, if *Salivation* be intended, and it may be convenient to Purge this Patient four or five times, to Bleed and Bathe;
to

to abate and prepare the Humours, least the Salivation should rise too fiercely; a moderate Diet is convenient, of such things as breed good but little Juces, such as Mutton, Rabbit, Partridge, Larks, Diet-drinks or Tifans that gently Exsiccate, are convenient in the Preparation of such a Body.

In the beginning of the Salivation, use no Broath, but Posset-drink, or Water-gruel, and so continue; and it may be observed, that a Patient of this Constitution may be expected to spit seven or eight Pints in twenty four Hours (whereas in the case before-mentioned, four or five Pints are as much as can be expected) and after the Salivation of such a person is performed, a Diet-drink may be given, that Exsiccates powerfully, and that moves Sweat; he must observe likewise to purge his Body once in four or five days, as his strength will allow.

By this you may observe, how much more bold you may be with a person of a *Plethorick Constitution*, and consequently *Succulent*, than with a Body *Emaciated* where Juices are wanting; and let none omit to observe, That in Salivations there may happen to some weak persons Fainting Fits (in which there is no danger) for which there is no better Cordial, than a
small

small Glas of *Claret*, which comforts sufficiently, and sensibly doth precipitate the Medicine. The manner of defending the Mouth, and healing the Ulcers caused by the *Saliva* passing, is so common I need not mention it.

Now upon the whole
Salivation the matter let me give one Ma-
best Cure. sterly stroke, and plainly de-
 declare, That Salivation is
 the best, the surest, and the most noble
 Cure in the World : This plain dealing
 may frighten a multitude of Fools, but
 honest and sensible Men will allow I write
 the Truth. Some Criticks will say, *Why*
do I not always use it my self.

I must allow 'tis pos-
Possible to cure sible to cure without it, o-
without Saliva. therwise, why do I use
tion, my *Antivenereal Pill*, and
 my *Balsamick Powder*, and

several other admirable *Antivenereals*, by
 which 'tis sufficiently known, I have cu-
 red very many ; 'tis but too plain that
 some mens Circumstances in the World
 will not allow Salivation, their Shops, their
 Employments cannot be left ; nor can some
 others have a Month or five Weeks to ab-
 scond, and therefore must be cured some
 other way.

A certain Noble Man used to say, *A Coach and six Horses was the best Pad in the World* ; among the multitude of mankind, but a few enjoy the first, and many a good man wanting the latter, is glad if he can dispatch his business a foot. Therefore where the Disease may not be attacked by Salivation, it must be by some other way.

Nor do I say, That every sort of Pox, or *every Case*, needs Salivation: Many are so easie to cure, that it would be an unnecessary Penance to injoyn it in all. But my meaning here is, That wherever there is a *Confirm'd Pox*, Salivation is the *best of Cures*. Several *Good ways* there are, but among *many Good*, there can be but *One Best* ; and that *One is Salivation*.

Now that this is not my *private Opinion only*, but that a multitude of those that profess Physick, and likewise of those that take it, do really think so, (whatever they may say to the contrary) is most plainly evident by this one Reason, viz. *That whenever they are baffled by all other Remedies, they constantly fly to this ; and this they make their Ne Plus Ultra*.

Nor is Salivation a thing proper only for the Pox ; 'tis really the best and safest Cure for many other Distempers ; and I
am

am very sure, that there be more persons,
 which neither have, nor ever had the Pox,
 and yet want Salivation,
Cures more dis- than there be (of the poc-
eases than the key ones); as *Confirm'd*
Pox. *Scurvey, Complicated Drop-*

ſie, King's Evil, Gout, Ill
Habit of Body, Yellow and pale Countenances,
Cancerous Humours, Hypochondriack Flatus,
Lameness, Rheumatisms, and divers others.

He ought to have an Established Reputation that undertakes to vindicate this noble and chief Limb of Medicine, from the Aspersions of the *Ignorant*. Those that know not how to perform it, declaim against it; and such as have never seen the *wonderful effects* of it, are afraid to use it.

People speak of it as they do of *Matrimony*, just as they find; he that has won the mighty stake, hugs himself, and says, *Let him laugh that wins*; while the losing Gamster bites his Nails, and Storms in vain.

He who has undergone the grand Cure under the Care of a judicious honest Artist, applauds the Remedy, while the unhappy Patient, that has suffered more under his *ignorant Undertaker*, than by the Disease it self, blames the Salivation (which he had but by halves) for leaving him

him Pains and Nodes ; all which would have been quite Eradicated under the hands of an Artist.

Many old ill grounded Calumnies are cast upon this noble Cure ; one Fool cries , *It causes stinking Breath* ; and another says, *It spoils the Teeth.* I positively declare, *It hurts neither* Neither hurts breath nor Teeth.

And now to shew you how now unlikely 'tis to hurt the *Breath*, I solemnly aver, I have cured several of stinking Breaths by *Salivation* ; and I do by great Experience find , That nothing is more proper to help an ill Breath ; for 'tis generally a too great quantity of Acids in the Stomach that occasions an ill Breath, or otherwise some great Obstruction in the Lungs or Stomach ; all which are wonderfully helped by *Salivation* : But people will be bold and say, *such or such an one was Flux'd, and I am sure it is true, that they have an ill Breath.* I'll answer, it may be so, and the Pox to boot ; for those that attempt the Cure, and do not perfect it, do generally mischief ; and by often giving ill Medicines (or good ones improperly) the Gums are eaten away, and

and the Teeth foul'd. But they that have the *Salivation* rightly performed, never suffer any damage either in their Teeth or Breath.

Indeed many old sinners I *Painting the Face hurts the Teeth.* often see with foul black Teeth; but 'tis the Paint they have formerly used, that has insinuated it self through the Pores and done that mischief.

Others there be that by being over solicitous to preserve their Teeth, have ruined them by improper Dentifrices, who might have preserved them by a burnt Crust and clean Water: Doth not mankind in general allow this to be the best Cure, since they have made it a common saying, *Flux, Marry and Settle*, which shews they account it winding up the bottom; this is the true scowring the Kettle,

Many salivate when they have no Occasion. or else many sensible men are to blame that have undergone this Course of spitting, when I have told them, they had *no need of it*: And yet I never knew that they repented of it.

Now the benefits of *Salivation* are so many, that when once 'tis truly known it will come in Fashion; for many a puling
Lass,

Lass, with an unwholsome Countenance, might (by this Course) become a jolly Dame; many an unhealthy and Barren Wife, by a neat *Salivation*, may become fruitful. It certainly helps the Countenance, and renews Age; making people look much younger than they are, especially Women. I know many of both Sexes whose Healthy chearful Countenances have been owing to *Salivation*: For when it is rightly performed, it makes the Humours so pure, that the Blood and Spirits being refined, make a joyful Countenance.

I have seen a Lean, ill look'd person, (one of those as we usually say, disgrace their Keepers) who by being Salivated, has got good Flesh, and an healthy Constitution.

On the contrary, I have known a foul Corpulent man (like *Falstaffe's Tun of Man*) with *swollen Face, blown Belly, and great Legs*, which pitted like Dough; drinking four Bottles, and not pissing One; I have seen this very man brought into *shape and health, by rightly preparing, and gently salivating*. The superfluous Humidity being thus Evacuated, the person has got strength, and been able to use convenient Exercise; which has prolong'd his Life.

Nar

Nor is there any manner of Danger in this sort of Cure; provided it be done by an Experienced Artift; I do mean, not one that has Read much and Practis'd *little*; but one *continually conversant in this Affair*. A wise Merchant will not venture his whole Estate in a *Leaky bottom*; nor ought any Man to trust every *Medicaster* in this business.

I have known a Man who has had an *Hereditary Gout*, who having found *all other Medicines ineffectual*, has at last *Salivated*, and has to my Knowledge, liv'd many years free from the *Gout* or any other pain.

I have seen several, who have *lost the use of all their Limbs*, that when no other Remedy could avail, have been cured (and their Limbs as strong as ever) by *Salivation*.

Others that have been often subject to *Rheumatifms*, being wearied with *Bleeding, Blistering, Glysters, &c.* Their Undertakers (being ashamed to take more Fees for what avail'd nothing) have honestly Advised them to *Salivate*, which has perfectly cured them; nor is this any great wonder when a Man considers the *excellency of the Medicine*, by which the *Salivation* is, (or ought to be) performed; together with
the

the great Art used in keeping the Patient, the wonderful *Evacuation* by *Salivation*, by the *Pores*, by *Urine* and sometimes by *Stool*.

What strange Affrighting Stories do some ignorant People tell Patients of this best of Cures, as the Head swelling, and the Tongue hanging out; these are Bugbears indeed, and they that know no better believe 'tis so; nay, some question whether a person once Flux'd, can ever be well again.

It may therefore be fitting to inform such, That a person having had all the several sorts of Pox afore-named, may be made as sound as ever; if this were not true, many Families had been lost before now; and for the *Salivation*, 'tis so safe, when well performed, that I declare I had rather *Salivate* my self twenty days, than be one day in the Shoemakers Stocks. I have heard some of my Patients sing in their Flux, even when they Drivel'd three or four Quarts a day. It should seem by this they did not pass their time so ill as some imagine.

Nor doth the *Salivation* it self hurt any, where 'tis rightly perform'd.

But some will query, whether a Flux never fails, is it Infallible ?

I'll Answer generally, 'tis the most Infallible ; and when 'tis performed as it should be, seldom fails.

Others *will demand* , Whether a Man may, or can get Children, that has been once Pox'd ?

Most certainly he can, as well as those who never had the Pox. But again they will object and say, *most surely Poxes or Claps do Weaken, and men therefore that have had them are not so fit for Generation.* I Answer, Those that handle Pitch must be defil'd ; but it doth not necessarily follow that they shall never be clean again ; common Water will not wash the Pitch away, but Oyl and Spirit of Wine will, and the Hands by these may be made so clean, that no sign or smell of the Pitch shall remain.

'Tis not every common Medicine that will cure the Pox, nor every Man that knows how to help it ; but there are (God be praised) such Medicines as perfectly Cure, and such Artists as know how to use such Remedies ; and certain 'tis that there be persons that have had the Disease but too often in their youthful Days, and are now as healthy Men as any living, and have as healthful Children as any of those
who

who never knew what the Disease was. But let no Man presume upon my Discourse ; I would not incourage Lewdness, nor will I omit to give comfort to many *Hypochondriacks*.

We ought not to do Evil that Good may come thereof ; we ought not to defile the Temples of our Bodies ; but withal we should let brotherly Love continue : Nor is it like prudent Men to censure one another too hardly ; nor would I have a Father disinherit his Son, because the mislead Youth did get a Clap (as some I know have done) perhaps it may be a warning to him, and in the end, may be for his good.

I have known some that have had the *Stone from their Parents*, and have been often terribly tormented with it, who having fallen into bad Company, have had occasion to make use of *Antivenereal Medicines* , by which means the parts being relaxed, and the Vessels cleansed, the matter that frequently petrified, has been discharged, and the Party lived many years free from the *Stone*. And many other people I have known, whose ill Habits of Body, after long ineffectual Courses, their Distempers proving Contumacious, have at last yielded to a Cure, when once they have become *complicated* with this *Disease*.

I mean that some unhealthy *Bodies*, whose *Malignity* common *Physick* could not cure; these People getting the *Venerable Disease*, and undergoing a Cure, for that, have, together with that, been perfectly cured of their other Distempers.

I do not say that the Pox or a Clap, did cure this or that Disease; but I say that the Pox being the new Accident that is attacked, the other old Distempers often are cured beyond Expectation.

A famous Author has made Montaign's *Plato* to say, that to be a right *Essays* 3d. Physician, it would be necessary that he, who would take it upon him, should first himself have passed through all the Diseases he will pretend to cure, and through all the Accidents and Circumstances whereof he is to Judge, and speaking his own Opinion, says, *'Tis but Reason they should get the Pox, if they will know how to cure it; for my part I should put my self in such hands, for the others but guide us, like him who paints the Sea, Rocks and Ports upon his Cloth, and there makes the Figure of a Ship to sail in all security, but put him to it in earnest, he knows not at what end to begin. They make such a Description of our Maladies, as a Town Cryer does of a lost Horse or Dog,*
such

such a Colour, such an Height, such an Ear, but bring him to him, and he knows him not for all that. Thus far Seigneur de Montaigne.

It would be hard Doctrine if Physicians or Surgeons, were compell'd to *follow these Rules*; and yet I think it would not be the worse for the Patients; they would fare better with such, than in the hands of one that Practises by a common Receipt.

I knew a great Pretender that never used any thing but *Aq. Quercit.* and *Pil. Palm.* Another that gave all comers and goers *Cons. Ham.* but neither knew any thing of the matter, 'tis only *Experience* makes Men rightly know these Diseases; what though a Man had Read from the *Alcoran*, to a poor *Robin's Almanack*, and had Travelled all his Lifetime, he might still be a Dunce. Will not every *Apothecary's Boy* pretend to cure this Disease? Does not the very *Valet de Chambre* pretend to cure his Master, as well as give it the Chamber Maid? And have we not some Wise Men of *Gotham* that trust these People, but Time, and their dear bought Experience, will teach them That none but judicious Artists, who are train'd up in the *Knowledge of Chyrurgery*, who by long Experience have attained the *Art of Curing*, are fitting to be trusted with their Lives and Reputations. E 3 CHAP.

C H A P. VIII.

The true way of Curing a Gonorrhæa.

THIS is the common Name of that Disease we call a *Clap*, although the word *Gonorrhæa* signifies an involuntary flowing of the Seed, which a *Clap* is not, but since it *will* be hard to remove so common received a Name, I will treat of it by either Name of *Clap*, or if you will have it so, *Gonorrhæa*.

A *Clap* is an *Ulcer* of the *Prostrate Glandules*, which are seated at the Root of the *Yard*, and from the *Ulceration* of these *Glandules*, the *Matter* or *Pus* comes, that either runs, or is squeezed out from the *Penis*, and sometimes happens, that the *Urethra*, or passage of the *Yard* is *Ulcerated* all along, from whence is caused the Pain in *Erection*, commonly called *Cordee*, for the *Acrimony* of the Humour that runs from the *Ulcer*, doth irritate the part, and cause the *Erection* of the *Yard*, and the *Nerves* being much distended thereby, causes the extraordinary Pain, they suffering no less than a *Convulsion*, by the pricking of the *Acrimonious Humour*, during the time of *Erection*; besides, the *Glandules* at the Root of the *Yard*, bear

their share in the Pain, by the violent stretching of the Yard, although in some *Claps*, the Patient scarce feels the least of these Accidents, and some not so much as the pain in Pissing, particularly Women, who are not so much Afflicted in this case as Men, but then are not so certain in making Observations of it, the Reason why few Women seek for help, until the Distemper be so long lodg'd, that it becomes a *confirm'd Pox*, nay, some men are Foolhardy, that they will little value the Disease, (saying, *They have nothing but a Running* until the Ulcer has eaten away the *Prostrate Glandules*, or perhaps the Humour so far fermented by disorderly Living, that the whole Mass of Blood is infected; others (foolishly cry out, *'Tis but a Clap*) not considering the difference there is in this Disease, for some *Claps* are really so gentle, that I have known one Box of my *Antivenereal Pills* to carry off all, and on the contrary, some are so inveterate, that they will imploy both Patient and Undertaker in the Cure, for men ought to consider, that there is Degrees of Infection, and that the *ill habit of the Body*, doth very much contribute to the Afflicting of the Patient; and this is one Reason why some are cured in three Weeks and less, and o-

thers perhaps not well in as many Months.

But to hasten (for I do not design a Volume) to the True and Safe way of curing this Disease; pray observe, That the first thing to be advised is Liquids, such are proper *Tisans*, *Emulsions*, or any other Liquors that breed no *Acids*, but that are slippery, that *easily* pass the *Stomach*, and create a *soft Serum*; which passing by *Urine*, washes the *Ulcer*, and dints the points of the *Venerreal Acids*, for 'tis a fault among many Patients, to fear to make Urine because of Pain, when they ought to do the contrary, by *filling the Bladder continually*, by pouring in of convenient Liquors, and often making Water, by which means (the Urine being made *Balsamick*, by the *Anodine* Liquors frequently drank) the *Ulcer* so often washed, the *Acrimony* becomes less, nor has the Matter which runs, the Power of hurting the passage of the *Yard*, because, 'tis not suffered to lie in the part any considerable time. The Body must be *continually kept soluble*, therefore 'tis convenient to **Purge** the Patient once in two days, or oftner if need require, and in some Bodies, to **Purge** once in three days is often enough. *Anodine* Glisters once in two days are convenient, but I do not approve of that common *French Fashion*, of continually stuffing

stuffing the Breach with two or three Gli-
 sters a day. *Volatile* and other *Salts*, I fre-
 quently give once or twice in twenty four
 hours, which work by *Urine*, helping the
Liquors off the *Stomach*, which other-
 wise would be apt to *Nauseate*, because
 of their *Quantities*, it will not be amiss
 to allow the Patient half a Pint of *Wine*
 a day, or more if he has accustomed his
 Body to it, for all sudden *Alterations* are
 injurious to the Body; those that are, by
 reason of their *Circumstances*, obliged to
 keep Company, may Drink *White Wine* or
Rhenish, with *Water* and *Lemon*, or as much
Tea as they please; *Chicken-Broth*, with
Endive, *Succory* and *Lemon*, is proper to
 Drink great *Quantities*, especially when
 they Purge, always observing to keep the
 Body as still as possible, for exercise is very
 injurious, by reason it heats and inflames
 the parts, and therefore the less the Patient
 Walks, the better it is. Diet must be
 observed, and all *Salt-Meats*, and all things
 hard of *Digestion* must be avoided; all *Fat-
 ty Meats* are ill, so are windy things; be
 sure to avoid *Salted-Beef*, *Pork*, *Bacon*, *Salt-
 Fish*, *Cheese*, *Fruit*, &c. Let the Patient eat
Chicken, *Rabbit*, *Mutton*, *Partridge*, *Veal*,
Barley Broath, *Water-Gruel*, *Panades*,
Fresh-Fish Boiled, and all things of easy

Digestion, avoiding all *Hot-Sauces*, that provoke Lust, or breed *Acids*; great Care must be taken, that the Purgations used be not too strong, nor yet too often used; for violent Purging often heats the parts, procures Inflammation, and not seldom occasions Swellings in the *Testicles*, extream painful, from which many times are occasioned violent *Fevers*, with extraordinary Debility of the Body; but we must leave no Accident unprovided for, and therefore when ever this happens, the Patient must forbear all Purgatives, except such as are very Cool and Gentle. An *Anodine*, and *discussing Cataplasme*, with a convenient *Truss* is here to be used, if the Tumor be large, it will be more painful, and may require to take Blood from the Arm, to make Revolution; a slender Diet is likewise convenient to abate the quantity of Humours; a Decoction of *Emollient* and *Discutient Herbs*, and *Seeds* applied by way of Fomentation, or as a *Semicupium* for the Patient to sit in is not amiss, with *Emulsions* of the cold *Seeds*, to abate Inflammation and cause sleep.

Glysters of *Tereb*, once a day, are in this case convenient, and Wine may be drank a Pint a day to attenuate the Humours, a Mercurial may be us'd to make
 Revol-

Revulsion and cause Digestion, that so the Running may come on, for 'tis to be observed then; whenever this Accident happens the Running stops, which must be brought again, and then the Tumor and hardness will soon away, then rest the Body a few days, and go on with the Cure in general. *Festina Lente* is here a good Rule, but on the contrary violent proceedings in this Cure, have no better Success than in other Matters; I love to see my Patient have a quick and easie Cure, but to be ask'd how long twill be before he is well, is like demanding of a Saylor, how long twill be before he arrive at such or such a Port.

C H A P. IX.

The true way of Curing the Gleet or Weeping.

ANother extraordinary Accident too often happens, either by the too violent Purging, or disorderly Management of the Patient, in either slighting his Medicines, or many times repeating of the Distemper, getting two or three Glaps one
upon

upon the head of another, by which means the *Prostrate Glandules*, so often (or so long) Ulcerated, are much eaten away, and a *Gleete*, (or as some call it, a *Weeping*) is occasioned.

And this Disease is really most difficult to help, by Reason the Humours so long accustomed to flow to the part, will not easily be diverted, and loss of Substance with great difficulty repaired.

But let me not accuse our Sparks of two great Intemperance, nor make them more Guilty than really they are ; for many of them are put upon, especially by our beyond-Sea Surgeons, who pretend to do wonders with the Pot of *Turpentine*, *Glyster* and *Syringe*, which last they too soon use, and by some Restricting injection stop the Running, which in few days breaks out again, and then (*Be Gar Sir*) you have got a fresh one, which ten to one, but they manage as wisely as they did before,) but indeed is the first *Clap*, which for the time of its continuance, may serve for two or three.

Now the true way of curing a *Gleete*, or *Weeping*, is first to observe whether it be really so or not, for I have had many persons that have come to me to be cured of a *Gleete*, which when I have viewed, I have

have found to be a virulent *Clap*, which I have both Treated and Cured, as such, it may therefore be convenient to mention what a *Gleete* or *Weeping* really is, and then to set down the means of curing the same.

The *Prostrate Glandules* being either eaten away, or too much relaxed, and so weakened by the continual Ulceration, or otherwise heated, and distended by continual strong Purgatives, a thin Seminal Matter, continually flows from the Yard, and this is the true *Gleete*; for Nature hath placed these *Glandules* at the Root of the Yard, to hinder the too soon ejecting of the Seed, in the Act of Generation, and makes them serve as Strainers, through which the Seed pressing, is violently emitted, and is most plainly proved, by those who labour under this Infirmary, they being too sensible of the loss of that natural Force, even before the course of Nature can be said to deprive them of it: And from hence it likewise happens, that such persons are troubled with the slipping away of a thin and Seminal Matter, when they go to Stool, and that in great Quantities, by which the Patient is much weakened, and in some time rendred incapable of performing the Conjugal Duty.

The

The Cure of this Disease doth require much care on both sides, for the Patient must be as regular as the Surgeon must be careful.

First, Then let the Patient be Purged gently with such Medicines as are cool, and leave a Styptick quality behind them.

Purge but once in three or four days at most.

Use cooling *Emulsions*, and *Balsamick Tisanes*, Stiptick Drops in Water is proper, or Water and *Claret* for common Drink.

Glisters of the Decoctions of the cool Seeds are good, be sure to avoid all sorts of Exercise, and all manner of Diet that may inflame.

Be very moderate in the use of *Venery*, but do not forbear altogether, use *Balsamick Injections*; but let them not be injected with too much force, least they hurt the parts already too tender.

Avoid all sharp Injections, least they hurt the *Urethra*, and destroy the *Tone* of the Part; take Blood from the Arm to make Revulsion; bathe the Patient once in two days, but let him not Sweat, and pray observe that you use no Medicines of *Tereb*: For all such must be avoided, for they do more Dilate than Contract, and there;

therefore your *Balsamicks* must be framed after another manner. *Hypnoticks* may be used once in two Nights, for they allay sharp Humours, and destroy *Acids*, and prevent Inflammations ; let the Patient be careful to prevent taking Cold, which many times causes a Defluxion of Humour upon the *Glandules*, and Neck of the Bladder with retention of Urine, but if by accidents such a case should happen, take heed of meddling with *Catheter* or *Candle*, the latter of which, had like to have destroyed a Friend of mine, a noble *Spaniard*, who being afflicted with this Distemper, and his Urine somewhat suppressed, he made use of a *Candle*, which he put to the Root of the Yard, and wounding the *Glandules* caused Inflammation, and from thence a total suppression of Urine followed, which indangered his Life, for he made not one drop of Urine in ten days, notwithstanding I used all proper means, having likewise the Assistance of a Learned Physician. At last upon the taking a Dose of the *Calom*, in a proper *Vehicle*, his Urine came away with great quantities of *Sordes*, and was followed by a Sanious Matter flowing from the *Ulcer*, occasioned by wounding the Part ; therefore I say, all care imaginable must be taken in the Treating of this Distemper, least

least your Remedy prove worse than the Disease.

C H A P. X.

The C O N C L U S I O N.

I Am now arrived at Fifty six years of Age, and must therefore know 'tis impossible to please all Men, my little Book will be Read by People of all sorts, and I must indure the Snarling of Knaves and Fools, who neither will, nor can, do the like to advance the common Good, and Fops will find fault with what they cannot mend. I have known far greater Authors than my self censured, and that by such indiscriminating Wretches, who could not distinguish between the Beauty or Deformity of a Work; some perhaps may blame me for too much exposing the noble Art of Chyrurgery, others I am sure, will think me too Abstruse, but none I hope will blame my Integrity, in endeavouring to deliver Mankind from so vast a Labyrinth of Misery, as is too often known, to proceed from the Subject here treated of. Calumnious Tongues will censure the best Works,

Works, but ingenious persons will always applaud what ever may be instrumental for publick Good, and those that herein find something useful, either to their Selves, or their Friends, will commend it.

*Scinditur incertum studia in contraria
vulgus, Virg. Aeneid. lib. 2.*

Some People perhaps may be displeased that I have not been more particular, in setting down the Receipts of my Medicines, that they might know my *Diet-Drinks, Tisans, Emulsions, &c.* which indeed must be varied, according to the Case, or Constitution of the Patient; for I do not use to let one Pot of my *Diet-Drink* serve all Patients (as some I know do,) but I prepare such as Reason directs. Indeed, for my *Antivenereal Pill*, I must needs say, I order all Venereal Patients to be Purged, (where Purging is required) by that only, and that for many Reasons; for First, there is no *Pill* yet known, that works so effectually, and that in so small a Dose, for fifteen Grains, which is three small *Pills*, is a sufficient Purge for most Men; and above a Scruple I give not to any Man. Moreover 'tis observable, that my *Antivenereal Pill*, doth not debilitate

as most other Purgatives do, nor doth it Nauseate the Stomach, (like most *Clap* Physick) but strengthens it, and preserves the Appetite, causing no unsavory Belches, and if ever *Cito, tuto, & jucunde*, were applicable to any Medicine, it must be to this. And now that I may not amuse my Reader, who cannot otherwise imagine, but that this *Pill* must be some *Panacea*, of three Pounds and ten Shillings a Dose, I will plainly tell him, that I now mean my common *Yellow Pill*, that I have this twenty years Sold for four Shillings a Box, which contains thirty *Pills*, and which many have admired, but none ever equalled, and why I have so Sold it, I will freely declare, it has always been known that too many poor R—— and W—— will be getting of *Claps*, before they have Money to pay the Surgeon, (although I have often told them, that such Distempers are fit only for the better sort.) and many poor Wretches have been lost for want of Cure, for what can such Persons do, in such a Case? It's worth no Man's time to pretend to any other Cure, than what may be managed by the poor Patients own Care: And if such a Medicine be not to be had, that the meaner sort may purchase, what miserable Objects should

should we every where meet ! To tell a poor labouring Man of Drinking *Tisans*, and *Emulsions*, or taking *Aperitive Salts*, *Balsamick Glisters*, &c. would be only to tantalize him, or what shall many a poor Patient do, (if the *Pill* were not effectual,) whose *Circumstances* are so confining, that he cannot have the conveniency of all things requisite, without rendering him liable to a *Discovery*, which *Accident* may appear as terrible to him, as the *Pox* it self, and whose *Reputation* may be utterly destroyed by his unhappy, and perhaps never before perpetrated *Crime*, 'tis therefore absolutely necessary, that some extraordinary *Medicine* may be afforded at a reasonable *Rate*, and that such a *Medicine* is not to be found among common *Pretenders*, is natural enough to believe; but let no man imagine, that I pretend to Cure *Claps* for the price of any *Pills*, or yet think me so uncharitable as to deny my advice to the Poor.

Moreover, many poor Sinners that have lain under the Torment of doubt, have received no small Comfort from the assistance of this one particular *Medicine*, for many times excess in *Venery*, joyned with the Debauch of *Wine*, begets so great an *Acrimony* in the *Urine*, and the *Guilt* so far

far possessing the Mind, the poor Devil looses it's little Senses; till by taking three or four Doses of the *Antivenereal Pills*, and no Clap appearing, it becomes as joyful as penitent. But now to return to the matter of my Book, they which know me will wonder I have not commended that all this while.

('Tis a great fault I have, in being oftentimes too passionate, in commending my *Horse*, my *Dog*, my *Servant*, &c.) And indeed, 'tis hard for me to forbear it, for I am sure the substance of my Book is new, though the Disease be old; I have borrowed from no Man, I have stolen from no Author, I have Writ nothing but what I have seen, and often experimented, and that in this Town; there is not a word in it, but what those that know me, have at one time or other heard from me, upon occasion in Discourse, or in Consultations with Physicians, and I hope I may without Vanity say, that he which takes the pains to Read it, will find something in it, either like his own, or some Friends case, and that it will not be altogether his Labour lost.

Printed by W. B. at the Sign of the Crown in St. Dunstons Church Lane, and the Office of the Post.

P O S T S C R I P T.

Since this small Treatise has been in the Press, some men (for want of other employment) have made it their business to report, That I was gone with the Army into *Flanders*; and others, That I having got an Estate, had left off my Practice, but they are much mistaken in their aim, for tho' I will be always willing to serve my Countrey, yet I think I can be no where more useful than at home, it may be more necessary for young men to follow Camps and Navies (both which I have done in my youth, and in my age too) while I am retired under my own Vine or Figtree. But then for leaving off my Business, they are so far from the mark, that I solemnly profess, I will never do it while God is pleased to give me Health; nor Riches, nor Honour, or Preferment, shall ever make me neglect my Duty; or will I ever hide my Talent under a Bushel; if I should, my Motto, *Non Nobis*, &c. would be contradicted; I am so far from the very thought of leaving off my Practice, that I declare, I would not desire to live longer

than I am able to do good ; to see my Family in Health, my Houses well Lett, my Garden Flourish, my Horses Fat, my Table well covered, and my Friends merry, all this is not more delight to me, than to see my Patients recovered from the Jaws of Death. To see a Patient (whose Nose I could not presume to warrant) restored to perfect Health, without any ill Accident, is a joy to me as great, as to have a Ship returned from *India* ; to meet daily in one place or other, Healthy strong Children, whose Parents have been under my Hands, is unspeakable joy to me ; doth not thirty odd years experience make me more fit to continue my Practice, than to leave it off ? and can any man imagine that what God has blessed me with, should dull the edge of my Indeavours ? I am of my Lord *Bacons* mind, who says, The Goods, or Benefits that happen to a man through his own Endeavours, are infinitely better than what happens to him by chance, and proves it thus, *viz.* You have not only a Bottle of this, or that Water, but you have the Receipt, when your Bottle is out, you can make another ; and truly this is my case : I can now (by Gods permission) cure my Patients with more ease to them and more pleasure to my self, than I could

twenty

twenty years ago ; would it not therefore be as sinful as silly, for me to take my hand from the Plough. It was no ill jest of the honest *Quaker*, who coming to Dine with a noble Person, and keeping on his Hat while the rest of the Company were bare ; the noble Man *Jocosely* said, Friend what hurt would it do thee, to take off thy Hat as thou seest the rest of thy Company do ? Look thee, says the *Quaker*, offering his Hat to the noble Man, there is my Hat, see if thou canst find any place about me that it better fits than my Head, and there dispose of it.

I will therefore thus answer those little Sparks that so little know, that if they can propose any way, that I may be more useful to the Age I live in, than by following my lawful Calling, that I have been trained up in from my youth ; they shall find me willing, if not apt to learn. I'll therefore remind such with the old rule,

Foxes dispraise the Grapes they cannot reach.

Sloth sits and censures what the wise do teach.

F I N I S.

of the of it.

I have been thinking about you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I am still the same old me, but I have learned a few things since we last saw each other. I am now married and have a beautiful family. I hope you are doing the same.

OBSERVATIONS,
ON
MERCURY,
JESUITS Powder,
O P I U M
AND
S T E E L.

With the true Use, and too
frequent Abuse of these four
great REMEDIES.

By C. P. Chyrurgeon.

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TO THE
READER.

Among the multitude of Medicines, that it has pleased the Almighty to create for the benefit of Mankind; I look upon these to be the four Chief, many more very good there are which by God's permission I intend hereafter to Treat on, but since the Ignorance of some, and Malice of others has endeavoured to asperse these never enough admired Remedies, I think it my Duty to explicate to the World, what I have often experienced in my own Practice concerning them, so that I may take off the prejudice many People have conceived against these great Limbs of Medicine; 'tis a Subject worthy of a more learned Pen, yet give me leave to say, 'tis a

To the Reader.

Province I have been much Conversant in, tho' I dare not pretend to say, I will write all that is fitting to be said on this Subject : Tet give me leave to say, I will write nothing but what is fit ; I will assert nothing but what is matter of Fact, the Gratitude I owe to the great and learned late Doctor Lower (under whom I made most of these Observations) has obliged me to Vindicate these Medicines. Some Persons never able to equal his Worth, having endeavoured to Ca'umniate his Memory, by reporting that he should say, that there was no Medicine of any value except these Four ; I know he did look upon them as the best, but witball I know he used many other, he being the greatest Master of Medicine of his time, not only skilled in the Rationale of Physick, but thoroughly knowing in Chyrurgery, Anatomy, and Pharmacy. I have heard him often wish, that Physicians would confine their Practice to a few, but noble Remedies,

To the Reader.

medies, and that the right understanding of these four Medicines might Capacitate a man to be a very good Physician, I have heard him Pity those Gentlemen, whose Shops, Custom has obliged to be furnished with too many Medicines to be good: Where Electuaries mould, Syrups grow sower, Waters musty, Powders become insipid, and many other spoiled for want of using, whereas a few noble Medicines might be prepared, which might be kept without Damage, soon dispenced, easily portable, and highly useful.

Such might be prepared from these Four by the Chymick Art, such might bring Profit to the Shops, Honour to the Physician, and Health to the Patient much sooner than the loads of Gally-pots and Glassses, with which the Patient's Chambers are too frequently filled. Those large and loathsome Doses of the old Gallenical way, nauseating the Stomach of the Patient; serving only as a Memento mori to Friends and Relations,

To the Reader.

lations, but a sort of Men may say, by this Craft we gain our Wealth.

Eye on it Gentlemen, get Honour, get Reputation, get a good Conscience and you'l not want Wealth; is it not nobler to serve your Countrey than your own private Interest? is it not greater Honour to Cure the Patient by one small but noble Dose, than to tyre him with many large and ineffectual ones? if he be Rich he'll pay you no less for a speedy Cure, if he be Poor he'll be a Trumpet to proclaim your Fame, and God will be your Rewarder. My great Friend and Benefactor, the aforesaid Doctor, has ofien told me, that in his Soul he wished it were possible for him to Cure at one visit, and that after four or five Fees taking he has been ashamed of taking more, and wish'd that these Magisterial Medicines were more in use.

Medicine would soon be brought to a greater Perfection, if those that Practice

To the Reader.

Since it would take the care of making it themselves, both they and their Patients would find the advantage of it, besides the many mistakes in dispensing that might be prevented: I knew a Physician who prescribed a Dose of Mercurius Dulcis for his Patient, but by a misfortune Sublimate was given, of which the Patient died in a few hours.

A very learned Physician prescribed Trochisci Alkekengi one Dram, for an Alderman of London, in a fit of the Stone, who by mistake had Trochisci Alhandal sent him, which gave him a hundred Stools, and hardly escaped with Life.

Another that had Aqua Mercurialis prescribed for the Stone, had Aqua Mercurii given him, which had like to have sent him to his long home.

To the Reader.

I saw Turbith two Drams prescribed for the King's Evil, but the like quantity of Turbith Mineral was brought from the Shop, which if it had not been discovered had been a deadly Dose. Variety of Examples of this Nature I could give, but let these suffice.

Men are usually cautious in drawing of Deeds, Covenants, Articles and Agreements, Declarations, &c. and with great Reason have them perused by Counsel, least the Addition or Omission of one word render them litigious. I think mistakes in Medicine is not of less concern.

*Sure I am, there is both Profit and Pleasure, as well as Labour and Care in the Preparation of noble Remedies, to which a Man may trust in time of Need; let the Artist therefore, who hath the Conveniency of place and time, Judgment how to work, and strength of Body and Purse to carry it on; let him
with*

To the Reader.

with all Vigilance separate the pure from the impure, observe his due Doses, the Age, Strength and Constitution of the Patient; let his Work prosper, his Patients recover, and both give God the Glory.

June the 12th. 1704.

From my House in St. Martins-Lane, four Doors from Newport-street, where I have lived above Thirty years.

C H A P. I.

Of Mercury, or Quick-silver.

THIS is a fluid Body resembling melted Lead, of which are several sorts; it is found in the Mines in several places, but especially in the Mines *Friuli*, the Chief of which is at *Idria* in *Goristia*, between the *Alps* and *Hungary*, of which some is called *Virgin Mercury*, and this is that which runs in the Mines and is taken up liquid and pure, the other is dug up in an Oare or Cinnabar in hard Lumps, which is pounded small, and being put into Iron Retorts by a violent Fire, the *Quick-silver* is extracted and forced into a Receiver, and this is the *Quick-silver* of the Shops which is often adulterated by the Addition of Tinn, Pewter or Lead, either of which it will consume, and by which it is abased. Artists seldom trust to this, but revive the *Mercury* they use themselves from Cinnabar, which is no hard matter to perform. From this noble Mineral. are prepared divers useful Remedies, which Artists call *Mercurials*, and whenever mix'd with any other

other Mineral or Vegetable, are then called Mercurial Medicines, however by the Vulgar are still called *Mercury*; the Preparations are very numerous, and their Effects wonderful, for from plain *Argentum Vivum* or *Quick-silver* are prepared the highest Cordials, and on the contrary, the most deadly Poisons, according to the understanding of the Operator. *Mercury* is not to be medled with by every bold Intruder, lest he should kill instead of curing; he is a Friend or Foe, a Servant or a Master, and like Fire or Water, if you master him will be very usefull, otherwise Destructive; in him you have a sure Cathartick, a Diuretick, a Sudorifick, an Emetick; he's an Antifibrifick, Antiscorbutick, & *quid non*, he is daily used in Court, City, Countrey, Camp and Navy with good Success, and yet is every day doing mischief in some, or perhaps all these places, according to the Judgment, or want of it, in those that administer it, but where 'tis in the hands of an experienced Artist, 'tis a Balsom of Life, a restorer of Health, that roots out malignant Diseases, that will yield to no ordinary Medicines.

But it will be hard to reconcile Mankind to my Opinion, for *Mercury* has but a bad Character in the World, which is
really

really for want of being better known ; I mean rightly understood.

Knave have given this great Medicine an ill Name, and Fools have believed them. Quacks that use the most and worst sort draw in ignorant People by railing at this Remedy, and pretending never to use it, but knowing honest Practitioners, that prepare Mercurials themselves, are more free in their Practice, and own the noble Name of *Mercury*; for indeed what great Cure was ever done without it ? Strange Notions some People have conceived about it, that it will lie in the Body many years, and tho' it may cure the Distemper, that at last it will prey upon Nature and destroy the Body ; nay, some silly Authors have wrote ridiculous Stories of it, that it will lie in the Brain, and that they have seen several Ounces taken out of Mens Skulls, all which is utterly false, for *Mercury* is so Volatile, that it cannot lie in the Body, no not the worst sort of it, 'tis only Fiction designed (to amuse Patients) by such sort of Men that would appear more righteous than their Neighbours, let me therefore rescue my noble Friend *Mercury* from the Aspersions unjustly laid on him, by averring that a true well prepared Mercurial may safely
be.

be given to a Child of a year old, or to a Man of Fourſcore, for I my ſelf have given it to all Ages and Conſtitutions. I have ſeen a Doſe of *Mercury* given in a Malignant Fever, when the learned themſelves, have ſcarce had room for hope, the Medicine has corrected the Malignancy, and gently working downward has carried off the Morbiſick Matter, and the Patient as if raiſed from the Dead, has walked about the Houſe next day. In violent Fits of the Stone, I have often known it give Eaſe, and expel the Stone, I have my ſelf often taken it upon the ſame occaſion, and it always proved effectual in Suppreſſion, and retention of the Urine when no other Medicine could avail; I have known a Mercurial Doſe bring away the Urine, and remove the Obſtacle, ſeveral Perſons who have ſuffered much by Suppreſſion of Urine, ſome not making one Drop in ſix or eight days; inſomuch that their Breath hath ſmelt like an Urinal, their Bodies extreamly ſwollen, with violent Pain, I have known a Doſe of *Mercury* cure.

Nor can the *Venereal* Diſeaſe be cured without the uſe of *Mercury*, though the impudent Bill-men, the Quacks of the Town, who pretend to Cure all Diſeaſes,
boldly

boldly affirm, they use no *Mercury*, let People therefore be most cautious to avoid all such Pretenders, who stuff their Nonsensical Bills with Lyes, and their deluded Patients with the very worst of Medicines.

Ulcers in the neck of the Bladder can never be cured without the use of *Mercury*, nor will any thing but Salivation perform the Cure, and that can be raised by nothing but *Mercurials*.

Old Scorbutick *Ulcers*, will yield to no other Remedy but *Mercury*; I can shew some persons that have had such Sores twenty years, and yet have been cured by a few Doses of *Mercury*, for when the Sores are stubborn, and will not amend by application of proper Remedies, the administering of *Mercurials* at the Mouth, will correct the malignant Temper of the Sores, and take down their callous Lips, and make them heal like a fresh wound.

Cancerous Sores that spread and eat up the Parts, or that become hard and knotty, even these obey *Mercury*; I have Salivated many on this occasion, and always found *Mercury* made the most rebellious Sores to yield.

King's-Evil Sores will be digested by nothing but *Mercury*; for though Decoctions of *Guacum* are often used in this Disease,

Disease, yet 'tis the *Mercury* that must correct, or little will be done.

The *Leprosie* is not to be cured but by *Mercury*, and in this Disease 'tis not only to be given at the Mouth, but Mercurial Unguents, and Bathes, in which *Mercury* is dissolved, are to be used.

Sharpness of Blood, a worse Disease than the Pox it self, for which there be many good Remedies but none like *Mercury*, for when vast quantities of testaceous Powders have done nothing, I have known *Mercury* do the Work, and the Patient who looked like one of *Pharoah's* lean kind, has become a healthy Body, and got good firm Flesh by use of *Mercury*.

Hypocondriack Flatus, a Disease always ushering others in, and seldom cured, like the Beast with many Heads, when good Remedies have been baffled, *Mercury* has set the Patient right; I have Salivated several *Hypocondriacks*, who now are freed from the tormenting Devil the *Flatus*; this is the great Shame of Physicians, and torment of their Patients, and truly a few Doses of *Mercury* will not perform this Cure, but I have often seen Salivation do it.

The *Dropse*, which several good Medicines help, and some absolutely cure; this Disease too often returns, for 'tis not enough

enough to evacuate the watry Humour, more must be done, the Liver must be amended, Nature must be fortified; 'tis true, *Rhubarb*, *Gum*, *Guaci*, &c. do well, but *Mercury* much better; I have known the *Dropsie* and *Faundice* complicated with a *Hydrocele*, that the Cod has been as big as a Man's head, and yet *Mercury* has set the Man right.

It may be expected I should make *Mercury* cure the *Gout*, but I am not for making it Omnipotent; 'tis, I well know, the best Medicine that Almighty God ever blessed Mankind withal, and I see no reason to question, but it may be very prevalent in this Disease, but it having not passed within the compass of my Observation, I only here suppose, not aver, that *Mercury* which relieves the Nerves from tartarous Humours, that dissolves hard callous Lips in Sores, that attenuates gross viscous Humours, that gently purges sharp corroding Humours, that allays *Sharpness* of the *Blood*, may be extremely useful to prevent, if not cure the *Gout*, however to consult the Learned in this case must needs be proper; those that are not satisfied with what I have said on this Subject, may spend half an hour at my House, and hear more than I think fit to write.

CHAP.

C H A P. II.

Jesuits Bark.

OF which is made the *Jesuits Powder*, this was brought first into *Europe* by *Josepb Acoſta* a *Spaniſh Jeſuite*, who being ſent to *Peru*, in order to eſtabliſh the *Roman Catholick Religion* in thoſe Parts, where he reſided ſome time, was a Man very curious, and obſerving the *Peruvians* to run to a Tree and gnaw off the Bark and eat it, whenever they were diſtempered by Fevers, and obſerving the Effect of it to be wonderful by the ſudden Cures it wrought, he ſent a conſiderable quantity of it to *Cadiz*, from whence it was diſperſed into moſt Parts of *Europe*, the Account *Acoſta* had given of it, made all men fond of it, and it was ſold at prodigious Prices; but the miſtake in giving it was great, for the Phyſicians of thoſe times gave it during the Fit, and the quantity they gave being too ſmall rendred the Medicine ineffectual, ſo that it loſt its Credit, and became as it were uſeleſs, till the great *Sir Theodore de Mayerne* ſeem-

ed to revive it ; but being a man of Wit, as well as Learning, and knowing our People had received an ill opinion of it, he gave it under the Name of his *Febrifuge*, this was in *Charles* the First's time, and from thence till after the Fire of *London* there was but little of it used ; 'tis true, some of our Physicians knew it, but had no great opinion of it ; till *Tabor*, who was a Servant to an *Apothecary* in *Cambridge* brought it into use among us, for he having some knowledge of the use and true Doses came up to *London*, where not finding Encouragement enough, and his Authority not being great enough to give Credit to this great Remedy , he travels into *Kent*, and there from Town to Town cures all sorts of *Agues*, where having got Money, and assurance of the Efficacy of this Remedy, he removes to *London*, where he sets up by the Name of Doctor *Tabor*, buyes whole Bales of the Bark, and revives the Fame of this wonderful Medicine ; at first he was loaded with the infamous Name of *Quack*, but so great was his Success, that he seldom failed in the Cure of either intermitting or continued Fevers : he is sent for to Court, gives his Medicine to King *Charles* the Second, and is by him Knighted ; he lived as great as
any

any Man, for his Profits were very extraordinary, and if he had been so cunning to have concealed his Medicine, he might have had an Estate equal to a Prince; by this time every Body fell in with the Medicine, and the Bark was so much used, and so often demanded, that once more it became very scarce (I will not say dear, for no price is above its value) so that I have once given nine Pounds ready Money for a pound of it; but to return to my Doctor, who was now a Knight, and in his Coach, and eating in gilt Plate, every day keeping open House, setting what price he pleased on his Medicine, though to do him right he was easie enough to poor or ordinary People, but the Rich he made to pay for it. But our Physicians generally falling into the use of the Cortex, put some check to his extraordinary Business, and he being sent for into *France* to cure the Prince of Conde, and others of the Royal Blood, being prodigiously rewarded, having a thousand Pistols given him for one Cure, and selling his Medicine to the *French* King for a great Sum of Money, sets up in *France*, where being extreamly hated by the *French* Physicians, he had a Guard allowed him by the King, a *Swiss* being continually at his Door:
but

but the Hatred of the Physicians still increasing against him, and they finding he had not much Learning, at last obtain'd leave of the King to Dispute with him in his Majesties Presence, where one of them, demanding of him the Definition of a Fever, was thus answered, a Fever is a Disease, you do not know how to Cure, but I do; at which the King laughed heartily, and broke off their Dispute: He lived some years in *France* very profusely and died there, not without the Suspicion of being poisoned. This famous far-fetch'd Bark is, and ever like to be in great Fame, 'tis most certainly the greatest and safest *Febrifuge* ever known; daily Cures multitudes, and hurts none, having no manner of ill quality in it, for though some ignorant People give it an ill Character, 'tis only because they know it not rightly; some will say they have took it, and have been ill after it, which may be, and yet not the Cortex the cause of it, for if they take not enough to Eradicate the *Febrifick* Matter, no wonder then that they are ill after it, for 'tis the return of the Disease, and not the *Jesuits Powder*, that is the cause of their Distemperature; for to attack a Disease by halves, I mean by too small Doses, or
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to leave off taking the Medicine, before the Fever is extirpated, is like building a House, Plaistering, Wainscoating and Painting it, but never thinking of the Covering to preserve it from Rain or Snow, and therefore 'tis no wonder to hear foolish People cry out, the *Jesuits Powder* did them no good, 'twas it may be because they took not enough, or not took it at proper times, or had not able Advice how to regulate themselves with it, for 'tis not for every old Woman or Nurse to pretend to give it, or any way to understand it, whether the sort be good or no, for there is difference in this as well as in other Druggs; 'tis true, there be some that know the sorts, but know not which way it operates, not considering how 'tis replete with *Volatile Salts*, and a Pungent bitterness on the Tongue, with some little roughness, which makes it seem Stiptick; and from thence some Erroneously conclude, that it only stops the Disease and shuts it up in the Body, which is a mistake, for my part I judge, that it absorbs the *Febrifick*, Ferments and Comforts the Stomach, and gently Purges off the peccant Humour. Now I know some deny it has any purging Quality, but I who have taken it many hundred times,

always

always am purged by it ; now if it had not that quality, why do Physicians give Restringents with it, as *Laudanum*, and *Syr. e Ros.* &c. which are commonly joyned with it. In Bodies that are able to bear it, 'tis most usual to give *Emeticks* before it, and sometimes to give it in the bitter purging Draught, but these things must and ought to be varied by the Physician, as reason and the case of the Patient directs, for tho' I, who have a strong Body, and yet often subject to intermitting Fevers, do always take my *Jesuits Powder* in Coffee, and ever let it purge me, having forty times found by Experience the excellent Effects of it, yet this would not be so proper a way for a person weakened by many Fits ; I drink it often in Claret, another takes it in Milk-Water ; I really believe no way better than Wine, and that such as the Patient best likes, nor is this noble Medicine a Remedy only for Agues which are intermitting, 'tis particularly proper for all those that are Hectick, for all Hydropick persons, far out-doing all the testacious Powders in the Acidity of the Blood ; Experience every day shews, that the Learned do give it in all odd Cases, by which all other Medicines are baffled in all periodical Pains.

Pains, 'tis a miraculous Medicine; and for those that will accuse it for any manner of Noxious quality, I must take leave to Laugh at them; the *Italians* have a Proverb, *That a Surfeit of Bread is deadly*, intimating that no such thing can be, I might say the same of *Jesuits Powder*, rightly prepared, and judiciously administered; for if one Man has been choaked by a Crust, 'tis not a Reason another should be afraid to eat Bread: My Neighbour, my Kinsman, my Friend took the Bark but died, may be said, pray how do you know he took the right, or was he not just dying when 'twas given him. I have gave it to Children, and to old Persons, and never gave it in Vain; I have Children have taken Pounds of it, and never found any ill Effect of it, tho' now 'tis many years since, so that instead of being afraid of it, let us joyfully take it from the hand of the Learned, and give God thanks for so great a Remedy.

C H A P. III.

Of Opium.

FROM which are prepared many extraordinary Medicines, which we call *Opiats*; the Ancients have defined it to be a glutinous Liquor flowing from the incision of the Poppy-head, bitter, warm, clammy, having a fetid clammy stupefying Sulphur, of a hurtful quality, but being prepared makes a most *Salutiferous* and *Anodyne* Medicine.

The best and truest *Opium* formerly was brought from *Thebes*, from whence it was called *Thebaicum*, the which name it still retains in the Shops, though now there is scarce any growing in that Countrey; it now comes from *Cairo* in *Egypt*, and *Adena* a Tract of Land in *Arabia* near the *Red Sea*, it is likewise brought from *Syria* and *Alexandria*, but the greatest part, and that which is most in use, is brought from *Cambaja* and *Decan* in the *East Indies*, from thence it is transported into most parts of the World; some People raise needless Disputes, whether the *Opium*
brought

brought to us be made of white or black Poppy. *Garcias* a famous *Spanish* Physician, does aver 'tis made of the white, there being no black to be found in all the Countrey of *Cambaja*, the *Opium* is made by cutting the Head of the Poppy as it is growing (in manner as we cut an Orange to rost it then laying the Leaves of the Plant under it to receive the Juice, which as it drops is spissated by the heat of the Sun, and it being thus thickned they lay it by in Cakes, rowling it in a Leaf of the Plant, and this is not unlikely by reason that we buy in the Shops has Leaves adhering to it.

Much Dispute has been about the Temperament of *Opium*, and divers of our Learned men have not yet agreed the Point; the Ancients were of Opinion that it was cold, and therefore they joyned hot things with it to correct it, as *Cloves*, *Nutmegs*, *Mace*, *Cinnamon*, *Ginger*, *Cubebs*, *Galangal*, *Myrrhæ*, *Saffron*, *Zedoary*, &c. and this appears from all their *Narcotick* Compositions, witness their *Pill. Cynogloss.* *Pill. Styrace*, *Requies Nicolai*, *Philonum*, *Romanum*, &c. but I beg leave to say, I am not of their Opinion who think it cold, for first the Bitterness of it denotes it hot, but a

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more

more convincing Reason of its heat is, that 'tis inflamable, nor can any thing be cold, that is so replete with a fætid *Sulphur* as *Opium* is ; the ways of Preparing, as well as using *Opium* are many : *Charras* gives you several, the *Agustan* and *London Pharmacop.* others , but 'tis my Opinion *Torrefaction* is better than any, for the Dissolution in Spirit of Wine or Water do neither of them abate its fætid *Sulphur*, but by drying it, and evaporating the sulphureous Particles in a Sand-Bath or in an Oven, it becomes much better, but when all is done, I like none so well as to cut it in very thin Slices, and in a glazed earthen Pan to dry it before the Fire till it will powder between the Fingers, and by this means the power of the Fire frees it from its fætid *Sulphur* ; moreover, 'tis by nothing better corrected than by Soap of Salt of Tartar, which makes me like the Pill *Mathæi* much better than any other Pill of *Opium*.

Upon the whole, *Opium* torrified and powder'd , and then bear into a Mass with Extract of Saffron, and Chymical Oyl of Nutmegs is a *Laudanum*, on which a Man may venture his Life ; 'tis a proper *Vademecum*, which when I was in either Camp or Navy, I never went without a quantity

quantity of in my Pocket, and have saved the Life of many a poor Souldier and Seaman, by a Grain or two given seasonably : how wonderful a Remedy this is in Fluxes of the Belly is known to all Artists ; the Vertues of *Opium* are so manifold, that truly (like *Mercury*) there is no living without it ; how miraculously doth it allay the Storm of the Blood, and Humours in Fevers, quieting the intraged Spirits, alleviating all Pains, and refreshing the Weary ; 'tis not my Business to tell you, how and in what quantity the *Turks* or other Foreigners take it, but I shall briefly set down some Observations I have made of it in *England*, and upon *Englishmen* abroad, no way valuing the malicious Aspersions of some mean Medicaſtors, who have not spared to reflect on the great and learned Doctor *B.* calling him the *Opium* Doctor ; who although perhaps he may prescribe more than any other, I do really believe understands it better than any man living, and is every way a Gentleman of great worth.

What City, what Countrey, Camp or Navy, can be without it ? 'tis a Balsum to the Mind, as well as the Body, easing the Fatigue of too much Labour, and refreshing those, whose Minds are wearied with

too much Thought, keeps down the *Hypochondriack* Vapours, and gives Sleep to the restless Persons; it digests Wounds, stops Blood, helps Nature to form a callous infractur'd Bones, makes sharp Humours to perspire by moderate Sweats; settles the Body after violent Purges, or Vomits, and quiets Nature after Chyrurgical Operations: In a word, it will deserve the applause of all Mankind.

I would not have any mistake me, for I would not have it given in *Apoplectick* Cases, nor do I prescribe it as a good *Stomack*, for though it be bitter, yet I know it apt to nauseate the Stomach, nor would I have the Ignorant pretend to meddle with it, 'tis a noble Medicine in the hand of a learned Physician, but not in that of an old Woman, who I once knew give a Dram instead of a Grain, and so kill'd the Patient.

Neither would I have People be too familiar with it, I mean to take it without just cause, or more often than is needful, least they render it ineffectual, as a Lady of my acquaintance has done, who from the use of one Grain for a Dose, has now brought her self to take ten Grains at a time.

Nor.

Nor let any imagine, it may not sometimes be given in greater Doses than ordinary, as the necessity of the Case may require; for I know as brave a Man as ever drew a Sword, who. in a Duel had an Artery wounded, to whom I gave five or six Grains of *Opium* a day, for above a Week together; 'tis above twenty years ago, and the person is now living.

In *Bloody Fluxes*, I have given a Grain at a time, once an hour for six hours one after another, and at the same time injected Glysters, in which I have dissolved ten Grains at a time; and the Patients have found Remedy thereby.

In some persons, I have given four or five Grains in a day, while they have been in Salivations, without which the *Flux* would have turned downwards to the great prejudice of the Persons; but in some People one Grain is enough.

I have often given it with great Success in *Venereal Cases*, and in old *Gleets* found it very useful.

In the *Cholick*, 'tis wonderful, being mix'd with a Purgative; I have often given one Grain after a good Dose of my *Cordial Tincture* has emptied the Bowels, and always found it effectual.

C H A P. IV.

Of Steel.

THIS is a very noble Medicine, when well prepared, and-duely taken; but the Ignorance of many who pretend to give it, has rendered the Credit of it much less than it deserves; 'tis a slow but sure Remedy, not effecting great Matters in a few days, but working Wonders in two or three Months; more especially when guided by a skilful Physician, 'tis a wonderful opener of Obstructions, a great Secret against Barrenness, a mighty Remedy for Melancholy, helps the *Hypochondriack*, eases the Spleen, and allays Vapours, strengthens the Stomach and Bowels, and is admirable in helping Fluxes of the Belly, takes away sower Belching, and Fumes of the Stomach, but let me not be misunderstood, I do not say this is performed by Needle, Dust or Rust of old Iron, or infusions of old Nails, for these are the common Medicines of old Women, and of some old Men too, who are not of the Physick Line, and who would do better in the Faculty

culty they were bred to, and might bestow their time more usefully, in instructing their Followers, than in pretending to give Physick which they never rightly understood; for tho' some may say they do no hurt, the *Steel* is very innocent, they make no Profit by it, they give it for Charity; Yet give me leave to say, they might be better imployed, they loose their time, their pretended Charity comes to nothing, they go beyond their last, by meddling with what they know nothing of; nay, they sometimes do mischief by giving their *Steel* too Crude, or by not preparing the Body, or at least they render their *Steel* useless, for want of Judgment to prepare it, and thereby they lessen the repute of one of the best Medicines.

But Artists who are used to prepare Minerals, know how to take the pure Body of *Steel*, and dissolve it by *Sulphur*, *Tartar*, *Niter*, &c. and having large experience of its Effects, know truly how, and when to administer it; giving *Chalybeat* wine to some, to others *Chalybeat* Electuaries, to others *Chalybeat* Pills, to others the *Steel* in an impalpable Powder, and to some in Diet-drinks, but to all the *Chalybs* truly prepared, I mean the Body of the *Steel*

so opened, that every minute impalpable Particle may act upon the Distemper without being offensive to the Body ; so that the Patient may neither loose time in taking ineffectual Doses, nor the Medicine loose its Repute.

I have known *Steel* given to a young Woman, who had a pale yellow Countenance, pale Lips, violent pain in the Head, frequent stitches in the Side, weariness in the Limbs, no Appetite, &c. She took the *Steel* twice a day for two Months, which put her into a perfect state of Health, made her grow more during the Course than she had in two years before.

I know a Woman, who being several years married, and having no Children, was advised to a *Steel* Course, which she took 3 Months and then conceived, and has had since several fine Children, and not taken any Medicine for divers years.

A Gentleman of my Acquaintance extremely Melancholy, often complaining of a pain in his Side, for which he had often drawn Blood, but to little purpose; I proposed to him to go thro' a *Steel* Course, which with much ado his Friends perswaded him to, in six or seven Weeks his Pains left him, and his Melancholy so far abated, that his Friends advised him to travel,

travel, which he did, and is now of a good Constitution and hath a chearful Countenance:

I know a Person of Quality who was so extremely *Hypocondriack*, that he suspected every Body that look'd at him had a design upon his Life, he was perswaded to frequent Coffee-houses to divert himself by Variety of Company, but that did not avail, he was suspicious of all, and would often ask Strangers what business they had with him, and what they star'd at him for. A story could hardly be told, but he would apply it to himself, and say it was a reflexion on him; if his Lady looked but chearfully, he would say she was in hopes of being rid of him; if she seemed Melancholy, then she was plotting against him; I carried this Person to the great Doctor *Lower*, who ordered me to Bleed, Vomit, and Purge him well, and then to put him into a *Steel* Course for a twelve Month, all which was done, and the Patient is now living, a Person of excellent Sence and good Breeding; I've had the Honour of being often in his Company of late, hearing him commend the *Steel*, and laugh at his former Whimsies.

I knew a young Man who had served an Apprentiship to a eminent Dealer, but would
never

never set up his Trade, saying there was so much Sin in buying and selling, that his Conscience would not permit him to Deal; he was a constant hearer of the word, but fancied himself unworthy, he had a bad Countenance, very Lean, and complained of a pain in the Side, slept little, and when he did, had frightful Dreams, always costive Body, no Stomach, but sick at sight of Meat; he was purged 5 or 6 times with Pill *Ruffi*, and then took *Steel* 5 or 6 Months, and is now a healthy man, and has got a good Estate by buying and selling of Tallies.

A Lady who had so ill a Stomach, that after eating of all the Dainties that could be got, either brought the food up presently, or else fell into a sudden Flux of the Belly, so that little or no Chyle could be made, by reason the Food stayed so little time in her Body, her Countenance extreamly pale, and her Constitution very weak; several Consultations she had to no purpose, some were of Opinion it was worms, and Mercurials were prescribed and taken; at other times, Bitters were directed, but neither did, at last *Steel* was proposed and continued for four or five Months; which quite altered her Constitution, her Stomach retaining the Nourishment she took, and having a good Digestion she is now become a very

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In a word, *Steel* is a noble Remedy when prescribed by a learned Physician, and truly prepared by a faithful *Pharmacopean*, but when directed or ill prepared by an old Woman, or ignorant Pretender, 'tis injurious, or at best invalid. I'll conclude with what hapned to a *German Gentleman* an acquaintance of mine in the Army.

Coming to *Brussels* soon after the *Battel of Steenkirke*, the *German* having a Fever, and being treated by a *Spanish Physician*, who allowed him only *Aq. Hedro*, as they term it, and now and then *Aq. Hor-die*, the poor *German*, who had been used to much higher Nourishment, became much depauperated in his Spirits, and was at last given over by his Physician, upon which he privately orders his Man to provide him a *Fambone*, and *Cabbage* well boyled, resolving *Gammon* of to gratifie his Stomach once *Bacon*. before he died: well, the Dish was provided, and the *German* eats heartily, and slept well that Night, the next day he causes the remainder to be heat, he eats heartily again, sleeps well, and the third day goes abroad, the Physician hearing of all this comes to visit the Patient, and writes down in his Pocket Book, *Fambone and Cabbage* for a Fever, *Probatum est*.
But

But soon after it happens, that the Man of the House a *Spaniard*, falling ill of a Fever sends for the same Doctor, who being an honest Man (and not like some I know, who will prescribe to none but their own Apothecary, with whom they go snack) and having observed how easily and pleasantly the *German* recovered, he orders the Host to get a *Jambone*, &c. as the *German* had done; the Dish was provided, and the *Spaniard* eat what he could, but with different Success, for the same Night he died, upon which the Doctor wrote in his Book *Diabolo* for a *Spaniard*, you may apply it as you will. But my Application is this, That men ought to consider not only the Case, but the Age, Sex, and Constitution of the Patient, and whatever other Circumstances may occur, and likewise never to omit consulting with the Learned, as the wise Son of *Sirach* directeth in the 38. Chap. of *Ecclesiasticus*.

F I N I S.